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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,600.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P. M.				
26th Dec 1908	SALSETTE	6000	MALAYA	6898
2nd Jan 1909	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
14th "	MACEDONIA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7931		
4th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6803		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Mch	MOOLTAN	9631		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7913
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
3 31st "	*BRITANNIA	6395		F
3rd Apl	MACEDONIA	10513		
10th "	PERSIA	7931		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.
BERTHS Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	792	363	588	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	353	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	576	985	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	990	617	792	462	704
London overland, via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	552	*1135	572	*930	429	869
Karachi	64	65	60	...	36	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
A. City of Benares	...	Dec. 1	.....	Dec. 22 1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 16	Feb. 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
G. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
G. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 9	.....	Apl. 3
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	Apl. 20	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 20	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 8—13 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

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Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Sir Grattan Geary. Rs. 6. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 28th Dec.	11 a.m.	P D & Co
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 24th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHARA	2,171	Fri. 25th Dec.	6 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 28th Dec. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 24th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 22nd Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

21st December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,345	Barotge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	6,143	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guronnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan, 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar, 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORNER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND 5,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA 5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA 5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS 4,990	B. Belmaric	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA 7,588	G. Ralcich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers:	Tons	Captain.	To sail at or about.
SILESIA	5,159	E. Radonicich	26th Dec. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain:	Tons.	Date.
CIRCASSIA	C.P. Osborne R.N.R.	6716	27th Dec 08.
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5108	15th Jan 09
CALEDONIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	8069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909:

Steamers,	Tons,	Captain,	Leave Bombay.
ILYSIA	6562	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MALOJA	6031	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. P. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CALEDONIA	6388	J. Hamilton	18th May, 1909.
ILYSIA		A. Haig	29th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez ..... Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said ..... Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles ..... Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ..... Rs. 895
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent ..... Rs. 653
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Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ..... Rs. 999
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... Rs. 1033

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	26th Dec.
KAISER	2,800	Poblenz	4th Jan.
† REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobsen	25th Jan.
* BOMALI	2,700	....	4th Feb.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th Dec., 1908.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
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Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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BOMBAY BRANCH:—

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

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K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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Albert Buildings,
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AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-branch),	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore,	Saigon,
Karachi,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Calcutta	Rangoon,	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia,	Hankow.
Rangoon	Sourabaya,	Yokohama
Colombo	Mandin,	Kobe,
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines),	New York
Shahpling (Perak),	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak),		

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—12-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GEEIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY: AGENT.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,

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PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. Walnuts, Almonds Hoxicnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, work BASKETS, etc. always in stock and in great demand.

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That the vast resources of the well known English firm of Gun-makers,

MESSRS. VICKERS, SONS & MAXIM LTD.,

BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

THE VERY BEST MATERIAL

IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

"SIDDELEY" AUTOCARS.

SOLE AGENTS:

K. & S. MOTOR COY,
BOMBAY, 7.

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INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, /6

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve-power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, malnutrition, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembliugs, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all wasteful vitality, harassing discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, dispirited and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherever and by whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throats, coughs, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursors of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons omitting.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful modes of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., &c., the result of practical observations on marriage and its many complications, sexual disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on kindred derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its priceless aid. Post free from the Sole Proprietors, VETARZO RESEARCHES CO., LTD., 57, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., or of Agents for India—THE ATLAS DRUG CO., LTD., Bombay. The Genuine Brain and Nerve Food, VETARZO, is sold in bottles of two sizes—Special Notice wrapped round each—and the Blood Medicine in bottles of three sizes—Special Notice wrapped round each.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS. SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No Interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which are had on application

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Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEHALL STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS "KEYMER LONDON."

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorised Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... " 7,57,500
Reserve Fund ..... " 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

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TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI VASINDRAI KAGDIWAL, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nal Bahir, Bombay.

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LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MARSLAND PRICE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS having allotted over 3,000 SHARES in the above Company, are prepared to receive applications for the few Shares remaining unallotted up to 23rd December, 1908, on which date the LIST of APPLICATIONS will CLOSE. Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from MARSLAND PRICE & Co., Mazagon, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, or from R. A. WILLIS, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that the Excursion train to Baroda will NOT RUN on Saturday, the 26th instant. The corresponding Return Train from Baroda on Monday, the 28th idem, will also be CANCELLED.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th December, 1908.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED, from MONDAY, the 4th proximo, till MONDAY, the 18th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 21ST DECEMBER, 1908.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, BOMBAY.

No. 620-474 of 1908.

In re NUSERWANJEE FRAMJI PESTONJI BHUMGARA, at present residing at New York, carrying on business in Bombay and Madras, under the style or firm of FRAMJI PESTONJI BHUMGARA, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS, the abovenamed NUSERWANJI FRAMJI PESTONJI BHUMGARA has been this day, adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency, under Section IX. of the Act XI. and XII. Vic., Chapter 21. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and that the said Insolvent do, within thirty days from the date hereof, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court, in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of his debts, estate and effects.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1908.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Clerk of the Court.

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THE 1909 EDITION
OF THE COMPANY'S
GENERAL CATALOGUE
IS NOW READY
And will be sent Free
On Application.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ESSENCE OF NEEM.

Full directions accompany each bottle.
Beware of Spurious Imitations.
Price per bottle, Rs. 2.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From PANDIT KOILAS NATH SUKUL, *Physician to H. H. the Maharaja of Bulrampore.*—"Anything that can be said in praise of your newly-invented 'Essence of Neem' is insufficient to describe its merit as Purifier of Human Blood. I have much pleasure to let you know, that within the short space of the past six months, I have given it ten different trials in some of the most obstinate skin diseases, three of which were advanced cases of Indian Leprosy, and your Essence has in all of them effected most admirable cures, the like of which I have never noticed during my practice of the last twelve months."

From MRS. A. R. B., ALLAHABAD.—"Please send me by return post, six bottles more of your invaluable "Essence of Neem;' it is doing me more good than all the Doctors have done for me."

From MR. B. L. D. A.—"I am happy to say that the 'Neem' is doing a great deal of good to the patient, and I think he will ask me to write in a day or two for some more."

From R. D., DHOLEPORE.—"I most humbly beg to inform your honour, please send me three bottles of "Essence of Chiretta" and two bottles of 'Sarsparilla;' and now I am quite well by your medicine, 'Essence of Neem.'"

From S. D. A. RAI BAREILI.—"Please send me one bottle 'Essence of Neem' by V.P. Post. It has proved very efficacious."

From M. N. B. GOPALGUNGE.—"I must thank you heartily for so kindly sending the four bottles of 'Essence of Neem. I believe, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, your medicine will fully cure my friends who have been already much benefitted by it."

From M. C. W. W., SHILLONG.—"Many thanks for the last bottle of your 'Essence of Neem' which has done much good."

From BABU B. N. S., SYLHET.—"Be good enough to send per V. P. P. a bottle of 'Essence of Neem.' I have derived much benefit by taking a phial of the same."

From BABU P. S., ANARKULLI, LAHORE.—"Please send to my address two bottles of your 'Essence of Neem' at an early date. Last year, I sent for 2 bottles of this; it did excellent good to my son-in-law who was suffering with a worse type of skin diseases.

From MISS N. G. JAUN, BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.—"I have had bad health for some time back, and a friend recommended me to try your 'Essence of Neem' giving me a bottle of the same. I have nearly finished the bottle and find I have greatly benefitted by it."

From G. M. C., ALLAHABAD.—"Sirs, will you be so good as to send your world-renowned medicine 'Essence of Neem' or Purifier of Human Blood, one bottle, per Value-Payable Post and oblige."

From MR. V. H., TROOP BAZAR, HYDERABAD, DECCAN.—Dear Sir,—Kindly send to my address as soon as possible, one bottle of Dr. E. J. Lazarus's 'Essence of Neem' (the Purifier of Blood) by value-payable parcels I have used one bottle already and found it very useful. Please send me one more bottle by return of mail."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY,
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MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

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Every SATURDAY a FOURTH EXHIBITION will be from 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

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OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

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THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
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THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

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They are always Horizontal.
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As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

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ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:—
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

WARRANTED TEN YEARS.

We despatch direct from our Coventry factory to any address, on seven days' approval, our highest grade
Mead Coventry Flyers
at less than lowest manufacturers' prices. Absolutely British-made throughout, and guaranteed longer than any other make.
LATEST MODELS
£3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, Variable Gears, Best Make Tyres, Dunlops, Clinchers, Beldings, Brooks' Saddles, and all latest improvements.
Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the World. We guarantee safe delivery.
ACTIVE AGENTS wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once, stating if Cash or Cycles required. Also Cash Discount and Special Terms for Early Orders.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT 223 LIVERPOOL.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best **BLOOD** PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Established since 1839.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W *Thomas Wilkinson* are upon every GENUINE bottle.
WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILO FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 8	39 4	32 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	36 0	65 10	49 3	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

DWEJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. Dealers in Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,493,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites. Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is

Skin-Tone

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin ivy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.—SANJANA & Co., 7, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents to the world-famous manufacturers, Messrs. Lilley and Skinner, Ltd., London, invite attention of Dealers as well as of the General Public to their excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Sandles, Boot Creams, Boot-trees, etc. Favourable terms to Dealers. Persons desirous of opening Boot Departments will be given special facilities. Agents wanted everywhere.

WANTED.

TICKET SELLERS and CASHIERS for TOTALIZATORS, Bombay Race Course.
Apply personally with references to—
SECRETARY, TURF CLUB,
2, Morland Road, Byculla.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.
HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.
MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.
PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business, Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

MASTER BUILDER.
The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is
AQUILA TONIC.
Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.
Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON ST., BOMBAY.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure. English Oil. Not made in Germany. Full directions in English.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 16
Half-yearly	„ 7

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Rahmani 1,872 tons, Captain A Geddie, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi with a general cargo.

The steamer Shah Nasir, 2,555 tons, Captain H J. Revill arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius, with a general cargo and 50 passengers.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Chanda, 3,951 tons, Captain J. C. Tice, arrived in harbour on Monday from Brisbane, with a general cargo, and 460 horses, 3 cabin and 9 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain F. M. Austin, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

The B. I. N. Co's steamer Dwarka. 759 tons Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo, 37 horses, 6 cabin and 212 deck passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Governeur, 2,120 tons, Captain Burmeister arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mickindarni via Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo, seven cabin and 401 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Rabenfels, 2,932 tons, Captain D. Probst, arrived in harbour on Monday from Antwerp via Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons Captain C. Emmett, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo, and 8 deck passengers.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Palinurus, Lieut. Comdr. C. S. Hickman arrived in harbour yesterday from Jaigad.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN STREAM.

H M S Sphinx Jomdr S Lichford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 21.

Abbotsford.....2352 Scroggin.....The Bombay Co
Alavi.....3324 Hill .....B & P S N Co
Arcadia .....3574 Hay.....P & O Co
Arabia.....4167 Leigh...London .....2-1-09 P & O Co
Bahadur .....2936 Gubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evenson...W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kaselaren .....M M & Co
Calabonia .3529 Gordon Lemlon27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Dwarka.....759Cutbush .....M M & Co
Fife .....2494 Harrison .....The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness...Sheelston .....W & A G & Co
Hatunaet.....2584 Peters .....W & A G & Co
Ino orva .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob .....T Morrison & Co
Kilkerran .....2413 Smith .....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelvin....2158 Moser .....K N & Co
Nairung.... .2862 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Nuddrea....1944 Antin .....M M & Co
Palinurus...300 Hickman .....R I Marine
Rosnung .....2579 Nesbet .....W & A G & Co
Rabenfels...2932 Probst .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Strathnevis .....2812 Lamont.....W & A G & Co
Sprinburn .....3173 Crosthwaite.....W & A G & Co
Seirstad .....617 Tannager .....F F Campbell & Co
Thornbeck.....2345 Shelton .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Umvolosi...1905 Keen .....R A Willis
Virawa.....2176 Emmett .....M M & Co
Waroonga .....1607 Bamber .....M M & Co
Wardha...2552 Honywood.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Ardgovan ...	2735	Johnston	Barrow-in-Furness	25-12	T M & Co
C & R Othello	3327	Webster	Karachi	24-12...	F M & Co
F Chanda...	3951	Tice	N F		M M & Co
G Naderi..	1169	Gray ...	P Gulf.....	25-12	B & P S N Co
H Rahmani...	1...873	Geddu	Red Sea Ports ...	24-12	B & P S N Co
N Liebenfels...	2357	Oltmann ..	Hamburg via K'chi...	24-12	..W & A Graham & Co
O Gouverneur	2120	Burmeister	Zanzibar	25-12	A Strauss
P Adalia ...	2182	Hamford...	Rotterdam	24-12	K N & Co
Q Eastville	2306	Wright ...	Genoa	1-1-09	J M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia ...	..4815	Osborne	L'pool ...	27-12 W & A Graham & Co
2 Kageshima Maru	3373	Arakawa	Kobe	25-12 N Y K
3 Chyebassa...	3992	Wadge...	Hull & Antwerp...	24-12 M Mackenzie & Co
4 Shah Nasir ...	2555	Ranill...	N F ...	Essaji Tajbhoy
5 Elgin ...	2443	Potts ...	Genoa	4-1-09 Ralli Brothers
6 Angola...	2801	Davis ...	Calcutta	25-12 F Muir & Co
7 Koerber	3163	Foresti	Trieste	1-1-09 A S S N Co
8 Silesia...	3310	Radonicich	Kobe	26-12 A L S N Co
9 City of Agra...	3096	Buck...	K'chi	25-12 K N & Co
10 & 11 Delhi	4784	Ardrews	Shanghai	23-12 P & O Co
16 Kirby Bank		..2033	Kerr & Antwerp	....23-12 Shaw Wallace

H W V D

Dumra.....	762	Cole...	Karachi	....21-12 M M & Co

M W D D

Linga	951	Rothwell.....	N F	M M & Co

H W P D

Saraswati.....	413	Ahmed.....	Mangalore.....	21-12 B S N Co Ld
Satrunji ...	647	Hodsein...	Karachi	22-12 B S N Co Ld
Kaveri.....	553	Wallji...	B'Nagar	23-12 B S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Rahmani s	Ge'dle.....	Karachi, Dec 17
	Shah Nasir s	Revill	Mauritius, Dec 7
	Nuddea s	Austin	Calcutta, Nov 16
	Dwarka s	Cutbush	Basreh, Dec 12
	Governeur s ...	Burmeister ...	Mikindani, Dec 3
21	Chanda s.....	Tice	Brisbane, Nov 28
	R I M S Palinarus	Hickman	Jaigad
	Rabenfels s.....	Probst	Antwerp, Nov 22

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Narbudda s.....	Chappell	Persian Gulf

The steamer Virawa, Capt Emmett, for Calcutta, &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Koeber, for Trieste, &c.
" Silesia, for Hongkong.
" Shah Nasir, for Jeddah.
" Dwarka, for Persian Gulf.
" Governeur, for Zanzibar.
" Waroonga, for Persian [illegible]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Nore. left Colombo for Bombay on 19th instant and is expected here on 23rd instant at 2 a.m.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 18th instant and is due here on the 6th January 1909.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co : 50 bales cotton waste, T Canji ; 22 bales wool, N Goculdass ; 23 bales wool, G Goculdass ; 147 bales wool, Cassum Joosub ; 125 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 29 bales wool, J Moolchand ; 12 bales wool, M Balia ; 61 bales wool, R Runpratap ; 12 casks condiments, M Poonjeajee and Sons ; 1,402 cwts maize, Sonday and Co ; 18 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co ; 150 cwts wheat sweeping, D Tejpal ; 55 bales wool, H A J Mahomed ; 900 cwts linseed, Glade and Co ; 180 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 20 bales wool, D Nagjee.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—102 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co : 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madowji and Co : 1,500 cwts myrabollams, 425 cwts cottonseed P Mathuradas and Co ; 37 casks condiments, M Poonjeaji and Sons ; 387 cwts cottonseed, A Kimjee ; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—10 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Libenfels s—4 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Chyebassa s—5,359 cwts, cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 690 cwts cottonseed, H Gowindji ; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Othello s—5,499 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 6,972 cwts cottonseed, 56 cwts castorseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR LEITH.

Umvalasi s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechor ; 6,020 cwts cottonseed, Waghji Beehor.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia s—3 bales twist, The Central India S W M Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—110 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co ; 152 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 60 bales hemp, P Bhimjee, 27 cwt kang, Baner and Kranse.

Kirby Hall s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HUMBURG.

Libenfels s—381 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 815 bales cotton, 5 pots geranium oil, Volkart Bros; 2 cases cotton, Bhimji Shamji and Co. 55 bales cotton waste, and fly, W L Patinge and Co ; 80 bales aloesfibre, T Purshotam and Co ; 15 cwts guts, A D Meyer ; 4 pots rosa oil, Baner Kranse ; 4 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—1 case piecegoods, Eugene Muffre ; 162 cwts turmeric, S Bassom ; 28 cwts senna leaves, P C Sethna.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR GENOA.

East belli s—456 tons old iron, H Tajbhai ; 200 tons, old iron, E Tajbhoy ; 200 tons iron, J Ramji.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co ; 1,045 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co ; 110 bales cotton Bamjee and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 300 cwts gum, A H Mourjee and Co ; 1,999 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros ; 13,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co : 3,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

Elgin s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Koerber s—300 bales cotton, K Pavri and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Koerber s—55 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Silesia s—1,700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 1,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Delhi s—85 cwts kismiss, V Jaitha ; 120 cwts shark fins and 5 cwts fishmaws, K N Mianee and Co; 31 cwts shark fins, J Mahomed ; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kageshima Maru s—300 bales cotton, Sorabji Framji and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co ; 300 bales cotton, J Tejpal and Co

Delhi s—2,350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Silesia s—550 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Kageshima Maru s—900 bales cotton, M B Kaisha ; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKKHAICHI.

Kageshima Maru s—600 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Silesia s—200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co ; 100 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, SATURDAY, DEC. 12.

	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
Date	Vessels.	From	Date	To
June 21	Petronia	Copenhagon		
Nov. 26	Falcon	Berbera	7	Somali Coast
Dec. 1	R. I. M. D a l-bousie	Mokalla		
	Ettrickdale	Suez	8	Calcutta
2	Salsette	Bombay	6	Bombay
	Wissmann	Obbia	12	Hodeidah
5	Sk. Berkhud	Perim	6	Porim
	Neghileh	Red Sea Ports		Red Sea Ports
6	Naderi	Jeddah	7	Bombay
	Melbourne	Marseilles		Mauritius
	Victoria	London		Sydney
	Majidi	Bombay	8	Jeddah via Perim
7	Begonia	Cardiff		
	Bardistan	London	7	Zanzibar
	Alsvi	Camaran	9	Bombay
	R. N. Elba	Mucalla		
	A. Vispucci	Musawa	7	Mussowa
	Africa	Bombay	8	Trieste
8	H. T. Rohilla	Do.		Southampton
	Woodcock	Berbera	9	Mokalla
9	Firozal	Bombay	10	Jeddah via Perim
	Binger	D'Jibouti	11	D'Jibouti
	Tuna	BenadirCoast		Benadir Coast
	Egypt	Bombay	9	London
10	Dunera	London	10	Calcutta
	Fieldmarshall	Hamburg		Durban
	H. M. S. Proserpine	Hais		
	Barberigo	Venice		Calcutta
11	Austria	Kobe	11	Trieste
	Silesia	Trieste	12	Kobe via Bombay
	Mahommadi	Bombay		Jeddah via Perim
	Tourane	Yokohama		Marseilles
	Mombasa	Calcutta		London
12	Africa	Hodaida		
	Meyun	Perim		
	Falcon	Berbera		
	Kintail	Cardiff		

THE "Echo de Paris" learns from a good source that the Czar and Czarina will make a cruise in French waters in June and July next. They will go to Cherbourg where, as at Reval, there will be interviews, banquets and toasts. There will also be a grand Naval Review. It is believed that the Czar intended at first to visit the King of Italy, but came to the conclusion that the sea voyage would be too long. It is probable, therefore, that he will first visit King Edward and then President Fallieres, after which, returning to Russia, he will meet the German Emperor.

ANY spiritualist who is able to count the number of oranges that are rolled out of a basket on a table in the office of the Metropolitan Psychical Society, New York, will be given £1,000 by the sceptics who make up the membership of the organisation. Several hundred persons have applied for permission to try to earn that £,1,000, and of all who endeavoured to count the oranges none has succeeded. The Society demands that all applicants present some reliable basis for their assumption of uncommon power, so that the time of the Society shall not be taken up by persons who hope to get the money by a lucky guess.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FORREST—December 21, at Warden Road, Malabar Hill, Rawdon Elliott Lowther Forrest, District Loco. Superintendent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and grandson of the late Sir W. Francis Augustus Elliott of Stobs, Roxburghshire, Scotland, aged 51 Funeral at Sewree at 8 a. m. on Tuesday.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Hall, Concert by H. E. the Governor's Band, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Hunt, Jackal Hill, Andheri Railway station.

Indian Cotton Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m.

New Berar Company, 7 Church Gate Street, 3-45 p. m.

University Examination Results, Matriculation.

Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses, Distribution of prizes, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy School, 6 p. m.

Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope, Grossi and Mdlle. Renc.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex'a Chronophone, Esplanade.

Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 10-5m.,11-16a.; Low water, 4-30m., 4-22a.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, December 23.—University Examination Results, L. M. and. S. Police Club's Christmas Tree for Children, Town Hall, 4 p.m. Quadrille Party, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 8m.; Sun sets, 6h., 8m.; High water, 10-49m., 11-55a.; Low water, 5-14m., 5-0a.

Thursday, December 24—Christmas Eve. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Bombay High Court Christmas Vacation begins. Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 9m.; Sun sets, 6h. 8m. ; High water, 11-33m., Low water, 5-56m. 5-39a.

Friday, December 25.—Christmas Day, Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 9m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 0-35m., 0-18a. Low water, 6-38m., 6-19a.

Saturday, December 26.—Bombay Extra Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Banks closed. Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 1-16m., 1-5a, Low water, 7-21m., 7-0a.

Sunday, December 27.—1st Sunday after Christmas. Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill, Sun rises 7h. 10m. ; Sun sets, 6h. 10m.; High water 1-58m., 1-55a. Low water, 8-7m., 7-44a.

Monday, December 28.—Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, 5 Green Street, 3 p. m. The Saraswati Mills, Dean Lane, 1 p. m. Sun rises, 7h-11m. Sun sets, 6h 10m, High water, 2-42m., 2-50a. Low water, 9-0m., 8-34a.

MISSING OFFICER.—Mr. A. Weir, Third Officer of the s.s. "Naderi" lying in the Prince's Dock, returned to the vessel at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning but is since missing. The Captain has reported the matter to the police.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Nera" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8-30 a.m. on Thursday the 24th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. 3 parcel mail for France will be closed at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

ROBBING A NAZIR.—Inspector Spiers yesterday charged Moosa Ebrahim, a Mahomedan, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, with theft of wearing apparel valued at Rs. 1,500, the property of Mr. Syedbhai, the Nazir of Jamnagar. The accused, it is alleged, was a domestic servant of the Nazir and had stolen the property on the 23rd April last and come to Bombay. A jemadar from the Jamnagar police had come to Bombay and arrested the accused but as there was no warrant produced from Jamnagar, the accused was remanded to jail until the 4th January.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps] will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Yacht Club commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening :—

War March of the Priests in	Athalie ..... Mendelsohn
Overture	Le Lac des Fees ... Amber
Selection from	Iolanthe ..... Sullivan
Valse	The Wedding of the Winds ..... Hall
Hungarian and Polish Dances	Sarak wski
Wedding Dance of the Elves	Solomon

BAND AT THE ST. GEO. HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	El Capitan ..... Sousa
Lancers	The White City ..... Karl Kaps
Selection	Pick of the Basket ... W Williams
Valse	La Nonveante ..... C Harris
Selection	The Girls of Gattenberg. Ivan Caryll
Two Step	Nigger Alley ..... D Andrew

GOVERNOR'S BAND CONCERT.—The following is the programme to be rendered this evening at the Town Hall by H. E. the Governor's Band :—

Grand Polonaise	Chopiniana ..... Chopin-Glazow now
Two pieces	(a) Morning Song ..... Elgar (b) Night Song ..... Elgar
Overture	Undine .. .. Lortzing
Concert Valse	Elfentanz ..... Lebar
(a) Mercean	Humoresko ..... Dvorak
(b) Hungarian Dance	No. 1 in G ..... Brahms
March	Kaiser-March ..... Komzak

Director—Edward Behr.—N. B.—A charge of 4 annas will be made for admission, to cover the cost of lighting, programme, and other expenses).

A ZANZIBAR MURDER CASE.—A boy Hassan Ayub a Memon by caste, age about 13 years, was brought to Bombay under police escort from Zanzibar on the s.s. "Gouverneur." He was charged in Zanzibar under sections 379 and 75 I.P.C. and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment to be served in the Reformatory in Bombay, and was to receive twelve stripes. It appears that the accused enticed one Khalibai a child age 5 years from home and took her to the side of a well, where, after having robbed her of a pair of gold bangles she was wearing at the time, he threw her into the well. After this he went to see a boy friend of his and showed him the bangles. It so happened that the boy recognised the bangles as those belonging to Khalibai. He met the girl's father next day who was in search of the child and informed him about what Hassan Ayub had shown him. The father acting on this information reported the matter to the police and had Hassan Ayub arrested. Hassan Ayub owned up to what he had done and the body was recovered from the well.

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MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

OVER-BRIDGE ACROSS SEWRI.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Standing Committee that he had granted permission to the Chief Engineer, Bombay Port Trust, to erect a temporary over-bridge across Sewri road in connection with the temporary railway to the Bulk Oil Installation, subject to the condition that the roadway was in no way encroached upon and that a clear headway of 16 feet above the level of the street was provided.

The letter from the Commissioner was recorded.

EXTENDING A SUB-WAY.

With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 3754 of the 7th January 1904, sanctioning a grant of Rs. 5,724 for extending the sub-way under the Arthur Road level-crossing through which the Tansa Main passes, the Commissioner reported at the request of the G. I. P. Railway authorities the construction of the sub-way was deferred till such time as the construction of the Aurther Road overbridge was taken in hand, so as to avoid closing the level-crossing to the public, and the grant was allowed to lapse. Now that the question of the construction of this bridge was settled, he had issued instructions to the Executive Engineer to hand over to the Railway Company the requisite land for the approaches, and the work of the bridge would, he hoped, be taken in hand shortly. It was therefore necessary that arrangements should now be made for extending the sub-way. He forwarded a revised estimate of the cost of the work prepared by the Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, amounting to Rs. 10,054 and requested the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of the amount from Surplus Cash Balance. The Acting Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, informed him that the increase in the cost was due to the present high rates for labour and materials and to the length of the proposed extension being 40 feet, instead of 30 feet as originally proposed, the former being considered necessary in view of the sidings as laid by the Railway Company.

It was resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with a recommendation that the sanction asked for be granted.

Consideration of the report was postponed.

THE G. I. P. MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

AN excellent treat for the children of the G. I. P. Railway employes was provided yesterday afternoon on the extensive grounds of the Bombay Education Society's premises, kindly lent for the occasion. The western end of the grounds was selected for the purpose, where a canopied stage was erected for the accommodation of the members of the Committee of Management and other prominent persons. The grounds were well decorated with bannerets and bunting and evergreens ; and the children took full advantage of the merry-go-rounds, which were freely provided. By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel S. J. Sarjant, the Band of the 1st Battation G. I. P. Railway Volunteers played during the evening. The entertainment consisted of sports, treat, and Christmas True, and the Committee may be complimented on the success which attended their zealous efforts to please the young folks. Mr. C. G. Limpus was the head Honorary Secretary, having an able lieutenant in Mr. E. Charles Moreeroft. Mr. H. Wilson was the Clerk of the Course ; and Messrs. F. Ingham, R. Y. Jones, W. H. Cook, B. Howard and others acted as referees. The sports consisted of flat races, egg and spoon race, thread and needle race, walking race, arithmetic race and handicap races. The prizes were distributed by Miss Sarjant, who was ably assisted by the Honorary Secretaries to the committee.

At 9-30 p. m., a dance was held on the grounds of St. Mary's Ex-Students' Union, Nesbit Lane, kindly lent for the occasion, and was kept up until the early hours this morning.

THE LATE LADY CLARKE.

THE following letter from the depressed classes of Kolhapur was sent by a Meeting held at Kolhapur on December 19, to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor :—"Dear Sir,—The undersigned members of the so-called untouchable communities of Kolhapur, in public meeting assembled under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur R. V. Sabnis, Divan Saheb of Kolhapur, beg to submit the following Resolution for favour of being placed before His Excellency Sir George Clarke and his beloved daughter Miss Violet Clarke,

'That the untouchable classes (the Mahars, Mangs, etc.,) of Kolhapur heard with deep sorrow the sad news of the death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke, and that this public meeting of the said classes beg to offer their most heartfelt sympathy to His Excellency Sir George Clarke and his daughter Miss Clarke in this their sad bereavement.'

We hope you will kindly submit the above to His Excellency and Miss Clarke."

The Maratha Kshyatriya Samaj, Bombay, in a Special Meeting on Sunday last the 20th instant passed the following Resolution, which was forwarded to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor :—

"The Maratha Kshyatriya Smaj, Bombay, expresses its deepest sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke and tenders its sincerest sympathy to His Excellency the Governor and Mis Clarke in their dire bereavement."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to forward a statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the (British India) Hyderabad Relief Fund up to December 14th.

	H. S. Rs.	a.	p.
Receipts up to 14th December.	2,19,412	9	2
Expenditure	1,04,452	12	2

2. The main Heads of the Expenditure are shewn below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(a). Casual relief to 1497 persons	16,129	2	0
(b). Dowries and outfits to 389 Brides	29,854	0	0
(c). Setting up in Trades and Professions 949 families ...	46,338	0	0
(d). Purchase of school books for 225 boys	1,619	1	0
(e). Temporary pensions for 6 months to 143 families ...	7,250	0	0
(f). Purchase of Home for 16 widows	3,500	0	0
(g). Sundry expenses	262	9	2
Total H. S. Rs....	1,04,452	12	2

Summary 1,497 persons casually, and 6,000 persons permanently relieved.

3. This expenditure has been carried out through the Local organisation, viz. the Men's and Ladies Relief Sub-Committees and the Special Relief Commissioner. Each case is thoroughly investigated by the District Relief Officers specially appointed for this purpose, who give immediate help in cash and kind and bring the more serious cases before the committee formed of themselves. Similarly.—The Ladies Committee—working through a body of picked volunteers, devoted themselves specially to the relief of distressed women. Their work has been beyond praise.

4. Item (a) refers to the distribution of food, clothes, bedding, cooking pots and small sums of money, given to relieve immediate necessities. This work has now been closed and we are turning our attention entirely to permanent relief.

5. Item (b) supplies a very real need. As many of your readers are aware, Indian parents store up clothes and ornaments from the day of a daughter's birth in view of her wedding, and without this trousseau no bridegroom will accept her. In India, an unmarried girl is a disgrace to her family and a misery to herself.

The dowries range from Rs. 25 to Rs. 1,000, according to social position.

All the marriages were celebrated before the Ladies Committee or certified by credible witnesses.

6. Item (c) covers a wide range—I subjoin a few cases picked at random. Cigarette maker, Rs. 5 ; Flour grinder, Rs. 3 ; Bhisti's water skin, Rs. 7 ; Betel leaf stall, Rs. 12 ; Magician, Rs. 25 ; Younani Physician, Rs. 90 ; Cab-driver Rs. 100 ; Blacksmith, Rs. 30 ; Midwife, 250 ; Baker, Rs. 50; Cycle repairer, Rs 40; Dentist, Rs 50; Dyer, Rs 20; Monogram engraver, 100 ; Tailor's sewing machine Rs. 75 ; Bone seller's barrow, 15 ; Scent maker, Rs. 40 ; Oculist. Rs. 25 ; bone setter, Rs. 30; Gold embroiderer. Rs 100; Druggist, Rs 150; Priest (Hindu) for books, Rs. 30 ; Preacher (Mahomedan) for books, Rs 100 : Watch-maker, Rs. 75 ; Musician, Rs. 30 ; and Furniture maker Rs. 200.

7. Item (d) From the number of applications received, it would appear that school books were the last thing the boys thought of saving from the flood.

8. Item (e) is a temporary expedient till we can arrange for permanent annuities for those who from age, sex, physical disability, or other causes are incapable of earning a livelihood. I subjoin some typical cases.

A.—Widow aged 78—with 2 widowed sisters dependent on her—was washed out by the flood and has since been paralyzed.—Rs. 4 per mensem.

B.—Widow aged 24— Eurasian—3 smallchildren and is expecting another—husband drowned on duty in the flood.—Rs. 50 per mensem.

C.—Old man 72—with 20 dependents—owned houses worth Rs. 150 per mensem—all washed away.—Rs. 40 per mensem.

D.—Watch maker aged 65—8 dependents—house and stock washed away.—Rs. 15 per mensem.

E.—Young widow with 4 children—husband died of fever after the flood.—Rs. 6 per mensem.

E.—Widow aged 60—blind, deserted by only son—lived by letting half her house—now washed away.—Rs. 4 per mensem.

9. It must be clearly understood that these accounts refer only to the fund collected in British India, England and elsewhere, and do not embrace the large sums spent by His Highness the Nizam's Government on soup kitchens, refuges, distribution of clothes, grain and cash, and in advances and loans for rebuilding—nor do the receipts include the subscriptions now being raised in Hyderabad for similar purposes.

10. The period of urgent distress is now passed, and my Committee has resolved to hand over the balance in its hands to the General Relief Committee of Hyderabad by whom it will be administered on the same lines as heretofore.

11. In conclusion, on behalf of my Committee, I beg to tender our warmest thanks to all who have responded so generously to our appeal—to the Ladies Committee, who from the first day of the flood laboured with unwearied devotion in the relief of suffering—and to the Men's Committee who have spared no pains or trouble in investigation and relief.—I am, &c.,

EDW. ST. A. WAKE, MAJOR,
Secretary, Hyderabad Relief Fund and
Special Relief Commissioner, Hyderabad.
December 17.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd December.

519. DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies Nil.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manœuvres.

520. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

The Head Quarters will be closed during the Christmas and new year Holidays from Thursday the 24th to the 3rd January 1909, both days inclusive.

521. CAPS.

Members are requested to return their Caps to the Head Quarter Office for alteration, with their name pasted inside of cap.

522. CHRISTMAS TREE.

It is notified that the usual Christmas Tree for children will be held at the Club Apollo Bundor on the 9th January 1909, at 5 p.m. members of Corps and club are requested to send in the names and ages of children at an early date.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 22nd December.

631.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the 23rd and 27th instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

632.—Members are reminded that there will be no Commanding Officer's Parade on Tuesdays the 22nd and 29th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

HIGH COURT.

THE MATHERAN LIGHT RAILWAY.

Appeal by the Defendant.

YESTERDAY in the Appeal Court on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton heard the appeal filed in the suit of G. S. Gokhale against Mr. Abdul Hussain Adamji Peerbhoy, from a decision of Mr. Justice Macleod who, in March last, passed a decree for Rs. 1,200 in favour of the plaintiff with costs, and dismissed the counter-claim made by the defendant. Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Rustom Wadia, and Mr. K. B. Dastur, instructed by Messrs. Raghavaya, Bhimjee, and Nagindas, appeared for the plaintiff and respondent; while the Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the appellant and defendant.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in his judgment, said that the plaintiff was an L.C.E. of the Bombay University and had filed the suit against the defendant to recover damages for the breach of a contract for work and labour, made between him and the defendant in November 1901. The plaintiff's case was that he had done certain work under the contract, but was prevented by the defendant from completing the work. Defendant in effect admitted the breach, but contended that the plaintiff was incompetent to do the work he had undertaken, that the work he did proved useless to the defendant and that the defendant was justified in breaking off the contract ; and that the plaintiff was not entitled to any remuneration for the work done, or to damages. In April 1901, the defendant wrote to Government regarding a proposed Light Railway from Narel to Matheran, and subsequently he applied to Government for permission to make a preliminary survey for the line. It was then orally agreed that the plaintiff should direct and supervise the survey, prepare a scheme for the approval of Government, and supervise the construction of a railway line, his remuneration to be two per cent of the cost

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE CO-EDUCATION OF BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL": Is co-education advantageous—should boys and girls be educated together? This problem is very much to the fore among educationists in Europe at the present time, and the question is also frequently discussed in India. In England, the system of educating children of both sexes together has staunch adherents and bitter opponents, and both sides have freely published their views. An especially interesting series of letters on the subject appeared in the "Spectator" some months ago, but so divergent were the views expressed that the "intelligent reader," who is without personal experience of the alleged merits and defects of the system of co-education, will probably have considerable difficulty in forming a definite opinion on the subject. This feeling of uncertainty will be intensified, moreover, by a perusal of the proceeding of the International Moral Education Congress in London, at which co-education proved to be somewhat of a "burning" question. There was no time then, apparently, to thresh the question out, and it is impossible to say whether the balance of opinion was favourable to it or the country, as the Congress passed no Resolutions except in its "business meeting." It was, however, clear that both advocates and opponents felt very strongly on the subject; but it must be remembered, when weighing the respective arguments put forward, that many of those who have most to say in favour of co-education are directly connected with co-educational schools. These can, of course, claim a close and intimate experience with the system, but they cannot be considered altogether disinterested or unprejudiced.

Some who have written in favour of co-education have pointed out that it is a mistake to assume that the custom of training boys and girls in separate schools is as ancient as learning itself the separate system being a mediæval innovation. Boys and girls are said to have sat side by side in the schools of Greece and Rome but when the eventual decadence of those Empires is borne in mind it is doubtful if the co-educationists can claim this as much recommendation. Be this as it may when Christian Europe rose from its ruins, learning and education became the exclusive property of the Roman Catholic Church, it is said and the teachers being bound to life-long celibacy the education of boys and girls was of necessity given in separate institutions by Monks and Nuns. Later on the boys were taught in Grammar Schools and the girls received but little instruction beyond the merest elements of reading and writing. Then rather more than half a century ago, came the movement in favour of the higher education of women. Ladies' Colleges were started, and eventually the ancient Universities, after long debate, opened their doors to women. It is only within recent years, however, that what are called Co-educational Public Schools have been started in England. The movement has since spread rapidly, and there are now about 30 institutions at Home where young people of both sexes are thought together, and a Trust has been formed to foster their interests. The names of these institutions are mostly unfamiliar, and they perforce lack the glorious traditions of the great Public Schools, but those who are responsible for their well-being claim that they are a decided success.

The chief countries where boys and girls are educated together are the United States and Australia. In the former country it is said that five-sixths of the children of both sexes are and have been for generations trained in the same class-rooms and under the same instructors; and the system has worked so well that the United States Government are strongly in favour of its continuance and extension. According to a circular issued by the American Bureau of Education:—"Co-education of the sexes is preferred because it is natural, following the ordinary structure of the family and of society; customary, being in harmony with the habits and sentiments of every-day life, and of the laws of the State; impartial, affording one sex the same opportunity for culture that the other enjoys; economical using the school funds to the best advantage; convenient, both for superintendent and teachers in assigning, grading, teaching, and discipline; benefical, to the minds, morals, habits, and development of the pupils." This is a formidable list of advantages for the opponents of the system to attack, and he would be a bold man who argued that the writers of this eulogy did not know what they were talking about. Let us admit then, that the co-educational system has answered well in America.

On the other hand, England has good reason to be proud of her Public School system. It has defects, it must be admitted, but in the development of mind and body, which is the true object of education, it is doubtful, if it is beaten anywhere in the world. The staunchest advocates of co-education admit that young people who have been reared from infancy to maturity in the genial atmosphere of home are apt to be deficient in those sterner virtues which flourish best in the free air of the outside world; they grant that a full measure of courage, fortitude and self-reliance results from school training, but they hold that these excellent traits are secured at a sacrifice of those gentler, but no less important, virtues which we associate with family life. They maintain, moreover, that all the advantages of both school and home training are combined in the co-educational school, and that the defects of each are conspicuous by their absence. Of course all boys are not alike, and it can well be believed that for the delicate and hyper-sensitive among them the milder atmosphere of a co-educational establishment is more suitable than the rigour of a Public School; but it would be a hard matter to convince the genuine Public School boy who looks back upon his school days as among the happiest in his life, and feels a thrill of pride and affection whenever he recalls his "alma mater," that his education would have been bettered had he shared his studies with schoolfellows of the gentler sex. As a well-known American writer on this subject has said:—"If I were an Englishman, I should certainly maintain that an Empire governing one in every five inhabitants, and controlling one in every five square miles of the habitable globe is an argument for men trained men from your Public Schools and Universities very difficult of refutation."

Dr. Herbert Gray, Headmaster of Bradfield College is looked upon by the advocates of co-education as a convert (and the fact that he is Chairman of the Co-educational Public Schools Trust, Limited, bears out this view); he was a member of the Moseley Commission which visited the United States for the purpose of studying the educational systems of that country; and he has also a life-long experience of English schools. He seems, therefore, to be par icularly well qualified to express an opinion on the relative merits of the British Public School and the American co-educational systems and this is the opinion he has recorded:—"I hold no brief for co-education. I am a stanneh believer in the advantages of our Public School training, though as an educationist I am not blind to the defects of our system. I regard co-education as a very interesting experiment, and one which should be encouraged, not by faddists, but by thinking men, as supplying the cure for certain defects which our semi-monastic methods of government can hardly fail to bring to the notice of experienced teachers." This seems a very fair and sensible view. Certainly co-education cannot be considered otherwise than as an experiment by those who have had no personal or first-hand experience of the system. The fact that co-education has already been proved to be a signal success in America and Australia is no doubt a powerful argument in its favour, but it is evidently not so regarded in England, and it is still more problematical whether it would be wise to introduce the system among the precocious youth of India except, of course, among quite young children.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

THE "STATESMAN."—The decision of the Government to drop the Education Bill, owing to the opposition offered to it by men of strong views on both sides, does not detract from the credit due to the Education Minister for his efforts to effect a settlement of the difficult problem involved. The greatest praise indeed, is due to Mr. Runciman personally for having brought the opposing elements so near together, for each side gave up points which previously it professed to regard as vital. To explain the meaning of what was done it is necessary to look behind current phrases and see what are the real facts of the present educational system in England. Broadly speaking, there are two types of public elementary schools in England at the present time, the Council School and the Voluntary School. The enormous majority of the Voluntary schools have been built by the Church of England, and are still in the hands of that Church, subject to a certain amount of control from the Local Authorities. There are also a considerable number of Roman Catholic Schools and a few Wesleyan and other Nonconformist Schools. The Council Schools are completely under the control of the Local Authorities, and in practice in many towns are under Nonconformist domination. Even where the Nonconformist influence is not complete, it is still considerable. Thus, broadly speaking, the Church and the Roman Catholics attach importance to Voluntary Schools, while the Nonconformists pin their faith to Council Schools. Under the new compromise, the Church agreed to give up all its schools in rural parishes, subject to the concession by Nonconformists of the right of entry for Church teachers into Council Schools. Both these points have, up to the present, been fought with intense bitterness. The country clergy attach enormous importance to the position which they hold in connection with the village schools. The Nonconformists have hitherto been equally firm in resisting any attempt on the part of the Anglican clergy to obtain a foothold in Council Schools. It is therefore easily intelligible why the bargain which has now proved to be abortive should have been received with somewhat gloomy satisfaction on both sides. Probably both sides exaggerated the importance of the concessions that had been made. Any one familiar with the realities of English life will know that in practice in a village the clergyman and his friend the squire would still continue to exercise a controlling influence over village politics, even if the school were nominally handed over to the control of the County Council. In the same way in the actual working of a Council School, the "right of entry" which and been conceded in law would probably be not very greatly used in practice. The difficulties in the way of establishing a system of sectarian teaching side by side with the normal teaching of the school would probably have prevented any general adoption of the proposed scheme. There remains to be considered the important class of schools which were to have been permitted to contract out of the general system. All Roman Catholic schools would have been included in this category, for it is an essential part of the Catholic position that Catholic children should be taught in Catholic schools by Catholic teachers. The High Anglican schools adopt the same view, and the Jews would doubtless prefer a similar arrangement. In order to deal with these contracted out schools religious associations were to have been formed for the whole country, one association for the Church of England, another for Catholics, another for Wesleyans, and so on. Equitably these associations ought to receive from Parliament or from the ratepayers a sum as nearly as possible equivalent to what is spent by Parliament and by the ratepayers upon the Council Schools for the Voluntary Schools will be discharging exactly the same educational work as the Council Schools, and people who are interested in these Voluntary Schools havinn paid for Council School in their rates and taxes, ought not to be compelled again to pay out of their own pockets for their Voluntary Schools. If, however, this equitable claim had been conceeded the result would have been that practically all the Voluntary Schools in the kingdom would have contracted out of the Act. This would have been bitterly resented by the Nonconformists, who have always considered themselves subject to a grievance because Churchmen, by spending their own money freely, have acquired a considerable control over the elementary education of the country. The Government, therefore, were sacrificing strict equity in order to appease the Nonconformists. That may have been politically necessary, but it was certainly not abstract justice, and, therefore, if the Bill in which the compromise was embodied had passed into law there is good reason to believe that it would have failed to secure permanent peace.

SLURRING THE CHURCH SERVICE.

Organists and choris come in for some by no means gentle criticism in an article which Mr. Robert J. Buckley contributes to the "Quiver." "After more than a thousand visits to churches and chapels of all denominations," says the writer, "I am convinced that the radical defect of the organ gallery is a plentiful lack of imagination arising from a want of general culture. The selection of music is marked by lamentable want of taste. The banal, the maudlin, the syrupy-sickly tunes are the most popular. A weakly sentimental conception of religion is revealed in the music chosen by the organist who is directly responsible for the debasing of the people's song. And when, at rare intervals, one of the noble tunes beloved of our forefathers is heard, the modern organist, showy and superficial, ignorant of the fundamentals of his art, takes the melody so fast that the people gasping and breathless, left behind at the close of each line, abandon their natural right, and leaving the hymn to the choir, loss interest in the service." According to Mr. Buckley, the singing of the Psalms is often not only imperfect but ludicrous while the art of chanting is but dimly understood even in the Church of England, and not at all among the Nonconformists. "What," asks Mr. Buckley, "could be more irreverent than this sort of thing. 'The dead bodies of Thy servant shave they given to be meat unto the fowls. of. The. Air: and the flesh of Thy saints unto the. Beast. of. the. Land?' Not that the singers articulate the syllables as I have written them. On the contrary, every choirmaster knows that the thing cannot be done at the pace—at any rate by boys. And this it happens that from first to last, both canticles and Psalms are disfigured by omissions of syllables and mispornunciations which would never be tolerated but for the kindly cloak of the organ-tone, which, like charity, co-ers a multitude of sins. Sunday after sunday the unhappy worshipper whose choir experience has thought him the folly of being wise listens to such phrases as 'O come lessing; Lose hardly rejice-ipth strength your salvation.

DINUZULU.

Charged on Twenty-three Counts.

THE CROWN CASE OUTLINED.

ALLEGED DEALINGS IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

GREYTOWN, November 19.

The trial of Dinuzulu was opened this morning at the Town Hall.

It is interesting to note that within a few days of a decade has elapsed since he returned from St. Helena, having been sentenced in April, 1889, to 10 years' imprisonment after a trial lasting 44 days, on charges similar to those now preferred against him.

Dinuzulu, who was clad in a khaki suit and brown leggings, arrived a quarter of an hour before the trial opened, entering the Court escorted by four Natal policemen. He walked with head erect, and an air of indifference, and on his arrival was greeted warmly by Miss Colenso. The native audience made no demonstration on his arrival, but gave the Judges, Sir William Smith, President of Special Court, and Justices Boshoff and Shepstone, a royal salute of "Bayete!" as they entered.

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case for the Crown, said the prisoner was charged on 23 counts with high treason, which covered the period from 1903 to 1907. The prisoner, who was the son of Cetewayo, was born in Zululand, and was a man of some education. He could read and write well, and had been in touch with western civilisation.

Proceeding to detail the conditions under which Dinuzulu returned to Zululand in 1898, the Attorney General said his position was clearly defined to him. He was appointed Government induna at a salary of £500, but the condition was attached that he did not return as Paramount Chief and on this understanding a house was provided for him at Eshowe. Dinuzulu, almost immediately on arrival took up his permanent residence at Usutu, the site of one of the old king's kraals, and had resided there ever since, making only occasional visits to Eshowe.

Dinuzulu obtained some prominence during the Boer war by reason of his employment by the Imperial Government in respect of the operations carried on in that part of Zululand, and in reply to the indictment charging him with being in possession of firearms, and using them for an illegal purpose, the reply would doubtless be made that they came into his possession at that time. It would be shown, however, that since that date he had been called upon to deliver up all the arms collected by him or his people.

Referring to the 1906 rebellion, Mr. Carter mentioned that on April 16 Dinuzulu sent Sir Charles Saunders a message to the effect that he was perfectly loyal, and willing to send an impi to N'kandhla, which was then greatly disturbed by Chief Siganandа. Mankulumana, Dinuzulu's induna, however, pointed out what would happen if an impi were sent from Usutu to N'kandhla, and owing to his good advice got the calamity averted.

Mr. Carter referred to the time when Dinuzulu complained of the papers mixing up his name with that of Bambata, and others known to be actively concerned in the rebellion, and said that early in 1907, as certain leaders of the rebellion, despite all efforts, were still at large, it was decided to hold an inquiry into Dinuzulu's behaviour. It was significant that a letter had been found at Usutu Kraal, dated March, 1907, addressed to the prisoner, and written by a lady who had been a constant friend of Dinuzulu. This latter stated that he was still suspected by the Government, and imformed him that certain natives were still sought by them, and advised him to tell those of no great moment to surrender themselves, but advised that those charged with various crimes had better make a long leap—"Long leap" being the phrase applied to a well-known induna, who could not be discovered.

A number of letters, Mr. Carter went on to say, were written by the same lady, urging Dinuzulu to go to the authorities, and warning him not to delay until he was compelled. As the result of such urging an interview ensued between Sir Henry Mc-Callum and the prisoner. Mr. Carter said he hoped to prove that arms were hidden when Dinuzulu surrendered himself, and so successfully hidden that it was months before they were found. These arms, which were used at Mome and other fights in the rebellion, would be produced. They numbered over 100. The Crown also alleged that papers and material documents were destroyed, some letters of importance being found on the floor of Dinuzulu's office. It would be shown that messengers were sent out to collect rifles which had been hidden experts being employed to mend these weapons, so that they might become serviceable.

It would be shown that Dinuzulu acknowledged by letter the receipt of ammunition; also that so-called "weeders" of his crops went out to weed with assegais in their hands. Night alarms took place at Usutu, when everyone ran to arms. Dinuzulu was further charged with drilling men, who seemed to be a kind of bodyguard. It would also be shown that the prisoner harboured a number of rebels, and addressed a large number on the day he surrendered, telling them to scatter. Thereupon they scattered over the country, many only surrendering when compelled by want of food. These were the main facts on which the prosecution relied.

SIR D. MCKENZIE'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Duncan McKenzie was the first witness. He gave evidence as to the military operations.

At the adjournment for lunch the prisoner handed to his counsel a number of sheets of foolscap, evidently notes on Sir D. McKenzie's evidence.

Later on, in cross-examination by Mr. Schreiner, Sir D. McKenzie admitted telling the Usutu natives that Dinuzulu had gone out of the country never to return, and added that he was still of that opinion.

The Court then adjourned.

DINUZULU'S LIFE STORY.

SKETCH OF THE MISSES COLENSO.

TWO REMARKABLE WOMEN.

The "Natal Witness" publishes some interesting portraits and personalities in connection with the trial of Dinuzulu.

Dinuzulu, Cetywayo's chief son, and "heir to all his troubles," was born in the year 1869, so that he is this year only in his thirty-ninth year. Cetywayo was the son of Mpande, successor of Dingaan, who wrested from Chaka the throne of Zululand. Dinuzulu, it will be seen, is in the direct line of descent from that remarkable king and warrior of whom it was said by reason of his magnificent generalship and inhuman cruelties that he combined the characteristics of Nero and Napoleon in one personality. Of Cetywayo a much more humane estimate is possible: indeed, he might almost be described as a "benevolent despot," according, at least, to the native experience of despot benevolent and otherwise, if one may judge from the following statement made by the Zulu chiefs at Bishop-stowe, in 1880:—"There has never been known one like him among us Zulus before, so good so kind, so merciful. He never killed except for grave offences; the whole country swarms with people who owe their lives to him, and who fled to him as the merciful prince who did not kill."

Cetywayo's reign lasted only about eight years. Born about 1830, he succeeded his father Mpande in 1872; and in 1879, after the Zulu war, he became a fugitive from British justice, being eventually captured and sent to England. He was brought back to Zululand in 1883, and died, of malarial fever—or, as some have said, of a broken heart—on February 8, 1884, at the age of 54.

On the death of Cetywayo his son Dinuzulu, who was born in 1869, and was then only 15 years of age, was placed under the guardianship of his uncle Ndabuko. The story of Dinuzulu's life will probably be told anew at the trial day; how that in 1890 he was sent to St. Helena after a long State trial at Eshowe, 1888-9; how he was brought back to Zululand in 1898; how it was subsequently alleged against him that he was concerned in some way with the native rebellion of December of last year, he was arrested, placed in gaol at Maritzburg, was kept in gaol nine months without trial, and is now charged with serious crimes. It will also be shown, no doubt, that on several occasions Dinuzulu claimed inquiry into charges that were circulated against him; how in 1903 he was directed by the Government to disregard these statements; how he again claimed an inquiry in January, 1907; and how, after his visit to the capital in May of last year, he received from the Government a present of a double barrelled shot gun, and from His Excellency the Governor a signed photograph of himself.

HARRIET AND AGNES COLENSO.

And one point that will be elicited in the trial is, perhaps, though of a personal rather than a public nature, the most remarkable with which the career of this descendent of Zulu kings is concerned. That is the almost life long devotion to his cause and that of his people of the two European ladies, the Misses H. E. and Agnes Colenso.

It is not the purpose of this article to discuss the rights and wrongs of the native question, and it would be improper in the highest degree to comment on any phase of Dinuzulu's connection with it and with the many troubles and vicissitudes through which it has passed. It is not for us, either, to pass judgment on the methods of those who for so many years, in despite of ridicule, criticism and abuse, have devoted their lives to the ungrateful task of battling against what they judged to be the errors and misconceptions of the European community.

The Zulus say of the sisters Harriet and Agnes Colenso, "Bahle ubuchu obubamba ngabubili"—"little folk should go along together" and never were two sisters more united in their affection for each other, or more at one in their enthusiasm for what they regard as a high and noble cause, than these. In that sense they "go along together," and the road they have travelled has been a steep and thorny one.

No more remarkable personalities than the Misses Colenso will be seen at the long-drawn trial now to be embarked on; and, however much they may be criticised and condemned for their policy towards the natives, he must be a grudging soul that withholds from them a tribute of respect, both for their gentle courtesy to all and for their indomitable perseverance in an unpopular cause.

Miss Harriet Emily Colenso, the eldest of the sisters, was born in England, in the county of Norfolk, in 1847, coming to Natal at the early age of eight viz., in 1855. Since then, with the few exceptions of a trip abroad now and then, she has resided continuously in Natal. In 1880, accompanied by her father, the celebrated Bishop Colenso she visited Cetywayo, then a prisoner of war at Capetown; and from that time may be dated her active interest in the fortunes of the Zulu people and of their Royal House. Since then no single incident or movement of importance in which the natives were concerned has escaped her incisive comments, or failed to arouse her to action on their behalf and of her sister Agnes (born in Maritzburg in 1855), the same may be said as from a latter date and perhaps in a less pronounced degree.

In charactar and disposition, though singularly at one in many respects, there are noticeable differences between the two sisters. Miss Harriet is more the fighter than Miss Agnes; she has not only the keen instincts of the controversialist, but the strong will of the commander. Both are by habit rather than by training good lawyers; indeed, as exponents of native law and customs, probably the most complicated in the world they have no equals in South Africa; while it is generally conceded that when Miss Harriet steps into the witness box as she will do in the Dinuzulu case she will prove a hard nut for the cracking of the counsel who has to cross-examine her.

The Misses Colenso are frankly partisan. They possess in a large degree the defects of their qualities the defects common to the enthusiast, whether in the cause of a native chief and his people, or in any other field for the exercise of mental energy and intelligence. Their methods, and especially those of Miss Harriet, who plays a much more prominent role than her sister, have frequently been the subject of severe criticism in the "Natal Witness." We shall not, however, withhold our tribute of admiration for qualities one may admire in ones opponents, and of these that outstanding in the compositions of both the sister is absolute sincerity. Mistaken they have been and often are, they have done rash things, and, judge by the standard of most Natal colonists, things that were wrong in principle and disastrous in effect; yet, no one has ever seriously questioned their deep-rooted belief in themselves, or their absolute conviction of the justice of their cause.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings or week ending 12th Dec, 1908.

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 12th Dec. 08				
G I P Ry Section	1606·53	11,46 748	1,8151,066	1,72,97,814
I M R system	1177·62	2,02,378	39,81,687	41,84,065
A D G Ry	125·99	25,147	5,89,396	6,14,543
Baran-Kotah Ry	13·31	1,419	3,718	5,137
Total...	2923·45	13,75,692	207,38,567	2,21,01,559
Actuals for corresponding week ending 13th Dec. 07				
G I P R Section	1562·78	11,77,637	173,84,349	1,85,62,031
I M R system	1175·84	2,53,981	49,80,144	52,13,106
A D G Ry	130·99	27,173	5,10,607	5,37,779
Total...	2870·58	14,57,815	229,54,900	2,44,12,715
Increase or Decrease G I P R		+ 37·78	— 30,934	—12,64217
Increase or Decrease I M R		+ 1·78	— 80,583	—79,457 —10,39,040
Increase or Decrease A D G Ry		— 2,025	— 41,011	23,036
Increase or Decrease Baran-Kotah Ry		+ 13·31	+ 1,419	+ 2,718 + 5,137

Note.—Corrected with audited figures upto 7th November.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 5th December 08 504·33 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,60,000	2,10,000	4,000	3,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	317	417	8	742
For previous 22 weeks of half year	30,40,610	54,70,322	18,406	85,29,338
Total for 23 weeks	33,00,610	56,80,322	22,406	89,03,338
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,76,855	2,40,201	3,333	4,20,389
Per mile of Ry. do.	351	476	7	834
Total to corresponding date do.	31,33,648	42,86,687	93,321	75,13,856

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 46 389
Do to date ..... Rs. 6,10,518

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Dec. on 136·56 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	2,008	1,800	38	3,836
Or per mile of Railway	14	13	...	27
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	53,928	34,497	765	89 190
Total for 23 weeks	53,928	36,297	795	93,020
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,787	933	54	2,784
Per mile of Ry. do.	13	9	1	28
Total to corresp date do.	32,958	23,176	1,023	58,157

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 1,046
Do. to date ..... Rs. 34,863

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Dec on 172·8 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	1,156	.....	1,556
Or per mile of Railway	23	63	....	86
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	8,479	3,726	31	12,236
Total for 23 weeks	8,879	4,886	31	13,736
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year	378	2 9	....	667
Per mile of Ry. do.	22	17	....	39
Total to corresponding date do.	9,771	6,517	40	16,328

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 434
Decrease to date ..... Rs. 5,592

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 21.

The depression in Upper India yesterday has given a precipitation in the extreme North, the principal amounts being Rawalpindi three-quarters of an inch, Murree and Minimarg one and a half, Sonemarg half. It is now disappearing, but skies are still completely overcast in Kashmir and lightly to moderately clouded in the submontane districts and the Punjab.

Rain has fallen in the Andaman Islands and Ceylon. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in these areas, as well as in South India, but in the rest of the country skies are clear or only very lightly clouded.

Humidity is in excess in the greater part of North-west India and normal, or in defect elsewhere; temperature has fallen very rapidly in the rear of the depression and is now nearly 14 degrees below normal in Baluchistan but in the rest of the country it is normal.

Forecast—Precipitation is probable in Kashmir.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 21ST DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops so far; but rain is required.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat and rapeseed doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Multan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Wheat being sown. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Berar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease. Cotton picking of first sowing partially begun, and arriving in small quantities. Fine weather doing good to wheat.

Amraoti.—Unusually cool. Rain much needed generally for Rabi crops.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls on high grounds. Cotton plants flowering advanced, and crop making good progress.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Wadhwan.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants healthy and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent and arrivals expected early.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants healthy and in flower.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—Dewfall insufficient. All crops suffering from little rain.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 21ST DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 21st December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·82 inch of rain. Heavy cloud persists in the extreme north and light cloud at Lahore and Ambala; heavy cloud has also appeared at Sirsa but skies are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in defect at the latter station but is either equal to or above the average over the rest of the division. Day temperature has fallen and is 18° lower than usual at Rawalpindi and 9° in defect at Ambala; night temperature is high in the area reporting clouds but normal elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri but is normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the maximum at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has become normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in West Central India and round the Gulf of Cambay; but is in excess elsewhere. Temperature is generally normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear over the whole area. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has risen and is now in excess in the extreme western districts; night temperature remains generally in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature has fallen slightly and while the maximum is normal, the minimum is lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual at Belgaum but contains elsewhere generally less than the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Precipitation has occurred in the extreme north of Upper India and skies continue heavily clouded there. The low pressure area has decreased in intensity and has moved eastward being shown to-day over Rajputana where, however, skies remain clear.

In the southern half of the Peninsula cloud has increased but no rainfall is reported.

Fine weather is likely except in the extreme north of Upper India where light precipitation is possible.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th Dec. on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	5,000	13,000	...	18,000
Or per mile of Railway	36	92	...	128
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	1,25,338	3,82,671	2,237	5,10,266
Total for 23 weeks	1,30,338	3,95,671	2,237	5,28,266
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	7,378	20,021	97	27,476
Per mile of Ry. do.	52	142	1	195
Total to corresp date do.	1,51,387	4,73 740	5,135	6,30,262

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 9,476
Do. to date ..... Rs. 1,91,996

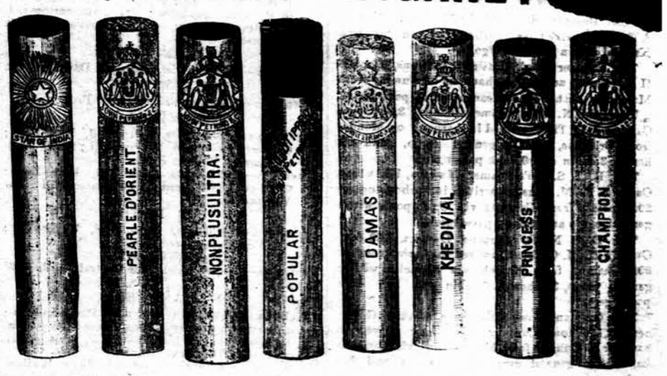
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5 th Dec. on 1,772·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,51,000	2,70,000	7,000	4,28,000
Or per mile of Railway	85	152	4	241
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	35,08,633	40,43,917	1,36,228	76,88,778
Total for 23 weeks	3,59,633	43,13,917	1,43,228	81,16,778
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	1,51,565	2,82,339	10,501	4,44,785
Per mile of Ry. do.	86	160	6	252
Total to corresp date do.	40,50,923	64,37,561	1,77,834	10,66,144

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 16,757
Do to date ..... Rs. 25,49,366

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	,, ,, 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	,, 2-8
Pearled' Orient	,, ,, 3-4	Khedivial ...	,, 2-0
Damas	,, ,, 2-4	Champion ...	,, 1-8

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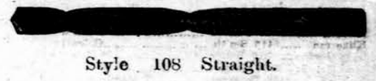

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I WAS QUITE BALD
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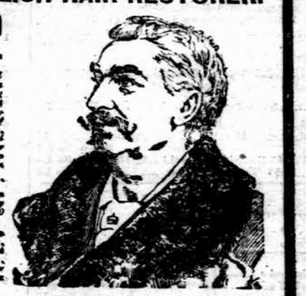
J. EDGHILL COLES."
"P.S.—I enclose my photo just taken and I consider it a marvellous recovery of my hair, especially as I am over 70 years of age."

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SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Trials and Viceroy's Cup.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

On his running on Saturday, Kaffirpan has been backed heavily for the Cup. Sham Fight also has been backed heavily for the Trials. Fitzgrafton looked dicky after the Wellesley Plate, but he walked home all right. He was on the course to-day but did not work. Mallard is totally lame and his chances in the Cup and hurdle races are altogether extinguished. Seclusion also is working stiff. Lady Grey has broken down. So also has Chassepot, and hardly any good horses are left for jump races. Marguerite III goes dicky after gallops. The best thing at present for the Trials seems to be Sham Fight and, for the Cup, Kaffirpan.

The following is the latest betting on the Trials :—

Win.		Place.
6 to 4	Sham Fight	2 to 1 ou
4 to 1	The Bedouin	6 to 4 on
9 to 2	Tangaroa	6 to 4 on
6 to 1	Wandia	evens
8 to 1	Saloon	6 to 4 against
8 to 1	Retart	2 to 1
12 to 1	Stirabout and Kaffirpan	3 to 1
15 to 1	Wise Bird, Uro and Golden Gleam	3 to 1
18 to 1	Bull Dog and Absentee	3 to 1
25 to 1	Galloping Girl	5 to 1
30 to 1	Seaspray and Lovanion	10 to 1
40 to 1	Sacricomar	8 to 1
50 to 1	Ebullition	10 to 1
60 to 1	Misty Morn	10 to 1
66 to 1	Auber, Black Duke and Melbourne	15 to 1
100 to 1	Fitzgrafton	10 to 1
100 to 1	Mother Goose	25 to 1
200 to 1	Black Wolf and Longchamp	50 to 1

The latest betting on the Cup is as follows :—

Win.		Place.
4 to 1	Kaffirpan	6 to 4 on
4 to 1	Retort	evens
9 to 2	Misty Morn	6 to 4 on
5 to 1	Fitzgrafton	6 to 4 against
6 to 1	The Bedouin	6 to 4
10 to 1	Wandin, Absentee Stirabout	2 to 1
14 to 1	Deverenx	3 to 1
25 to 1	Mallard, Uro, Tangaroa, Galloping Girl.	5 to 1
30 to 1	Bantock and Pelargonium.	5 to 1
40 to 1	Hunting Horn.	10 to 1
50 to 1	Black Duke and Melbourne	10 to 1
100 to 1	Mother Goose, Ebullition, Steinhager, Black Wolf and Auber.	25 to 1
200 to 1	Currandooly	50 to 1
200 to 1	Long Tom	100 to 1

CRICKET.

Elphinstone College vs. Agra College.

CENTURY BY SHAFKAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, DECEMBER 21.

The Agra College match was continued on Fly. Shafkat and Zamul, the not outs, added the score rapidly, Shafkat scoring 119 and Zamul 62. Another good show was by Abdra, who scored 33. The whole team was out for 261.

The Elphinstone Club had to score 158 to win off. Driver and Bharucha opened and batted for half an hour. Antia played a fast game for his 22, while Mulla and Gimi made a good stand for one and three-quarters of an hour, drawing the match with the total at 110 for 8 wickets.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. MAGNUS C. C.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 21.

Saturday's match was played at Delhi between the Magnus Club. The Magnus Club scored 283 and the Elphinstone Club won the match by 3 wickets, Mulla scoring 25 and Shafkat 136 (not out). Shafkat and Abulaziz played in this match.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. PATIALA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PATIALA, DECEMBER 21.

Patiala team have engaged Tarrant, the famous middlesex trundler. He stands second as an all round man, Hirst being first.

Patiala won the toss and going in scored 183. The ones able to get into double figures were Tarrant ; the Maharaja 68, and Major Thompson, Pol Agent, 12.

Elphinstonians commenced badly, losing the first wickets for the poor score of 180. Tarrant, who bowled well, was responsible for this. Mulla and Ginwever made an excellent stand for an hour and a quarter, scoring 30 and 37 respectively, both being out, the total at the end of the days's play being Mistry, being ill, did not play.

LIBERTY C. (ESPLANADE) VS. TELEGRAPH C. (AHMEDABAD).

The day match will be played on Saturday and day the 26th and 27th instant, at Ahmd, on the Gujarat College ground, when following will represent the Liberals. The will leave Bombay for Ahmedabad on the instant :—P. N. Polishwala. (Captain) J. Jussa, S. J. Madon, N. M. Mistry, D. C. Mistr M. Surty, J. B. Lam, Kapadia, D. F. Daruwalla, D. D. Driver and J. D. Driver.

MADRAS MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

The first meeting of members of the Madras Presidency Muslim League was held in the picture hall of the Mahomedan Literary Society, George Town, on Saturday. Of 159 gentlemen who had remitted their subscriptions to the Bank of Madras 123 were present.

The proceedings began with a recitation from the Koran.

The Nawab of Arcot was elected president, and Mr. Mahomed Mhoomed Khan Bahadur Secretary.

The meeting then passed resolutions approving Mr. Morley's Reform, the proposals of the anarchical legislation passed by the Imperial Legislative Council, the new Turkish Constitution, and the restoration of the State Banganapalle to the lawful heir.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Military matters appear to be steadily gaining in interest to the man in the street and the possibilities of an invasion of the country are beginning to be realised and intelligently discussed by all classes. The abolition of the appointment of quartermaster in the cavalry and infantry of the Line is generally condemned, for not only will the regiments be deprived of a "handy man" whose place could never be adequately filled, but also great deal of extra work would be put upon the regimental officer who already has quite as much as he can undertake, with proper regard to efficiency. It is considered that the Army Council are ill-advised to contemplate such a step, which also indicates an absence of that complete touch with the regimental officer and his work which might be desirable ; it may be, that in this, as in other matters it has no say. Mr. Haldane having handed over his Territorials to his Lieutenant, has time to tour the provinces for recruits. He is quite sanguine as to the ultimate success of the Territorial force, which is still 114,000 men under the established strength, while seventy-five per cent. of these already enrolled are one year men, who it is not probable will re-engage "en masse", so recruiting which has made but little progress since last June, will have to be considerably more brisk if even the present numbers are to be kept up. Mr. Haldane pleads for patience and that judgment on his scheme may be deferred, since he never expected to see the full success of it, till March, 1910. Lord Lucas whose knowledge in military matters shews a marked improvement, makes light of the task of recruiting the 114,000 men required. The County Associations, who have from the beginning made strenuous efforts to obtain recruits have received valuable help from The National Service League the members of which are almost all Unionists and in no sympathy with the policy of the present Government, more especially as regards the provision it is making for the defence of the Empire by sea and land. The commanding officers of three of the London Corps are offering half a crown to every active member of their Corps who brings in a recruit, fit for attestation. The remarks made by Mr. Haldane at Cambridge are much resented by the members of the old Volunteer force as a sneer at them. Although no offence was intended, it was inaccurate not to say ill-judged to state that the old Volunteers had a haphazard way of becoming efficient without going into camp or that their physique was so much inferior to the Territorials. In making these statements two facts were over-looked ; one, that since 1900 all Volunteers had to go into camp to become efficient and the other, that the standard for age, height and general physique was the same for the Volunteers as it is now for the Terriers who are mainly made up of transfers from the Volunteers. Mr. Haldane will not, it is thought, ensure the acceptance of his statement of the reliability of his own force, by casting reflections upon the force from which it sprung.

Mr. Haldane is also being challenged to prove the accuracy of a statement that he recently made at Guildford when he took credit for having increased the fighting strength of our forces by 90,000 men, whereas a simple sum of addition and subtraction shows this 90,000 men the other way. It may be interesting to see how these different results are arrived at. The Secretary for War claims the Special Reserve as an increase of 65,000 men, to which is added an increase of 40,000 men in the Army Reserve, a total of 105,000, men from which is deducted the 15,000 men lost when the nine battalions were disbanded which leaves a total of 90,000 men, a somewhat misleading result when it is considered that it is only arrived at by ignoring the existence of the old Militia which numbered 90,000 men and should be taken into consideration when making a comparative statement of the strength of the forces to-day and three years ago for it is manifestly unfair to take credit for the Special Reserve now and ignore the Militia of that time. The following statement will show the exact state of the Forces at the present time :—The Territorials have 75,000 men fewer than the Yeomanry and Volunteers while the Regulars have been reduced by 20,000 men and the Special Reserve is 25,000 men short of what the Militia was when disbanded, three years ago from this total must be deducted the present increase in the Army Reserve which leaves a deficiency as compared with three years ago, of 90,000 men.

General Smith-Dorrien may always be relied upon to understand what he is about when introducing any significant innovation or drastic changes. The withdrawal of the street pickets at Aldershot will do much towards making military service more popular. Picket duty was an irksome one and much disliked by those who had to do it and the men will much appreciate the unnecessary restrictions placed upon them when off duty, being withdrawn. The measure is necessarily experimental but there is no reason to think that Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's confidence is misplaced. As misbehaviour in the streets is becoming such a rare occurrence amongst soldiers it is hoped that other commands will follow the example set by the Aldershot command.

If the strong appeal to the country recently made by Lord Roberts in the House of Lords did not there meet with either the attention or attendance which it deserved, it has certainly given rise to a quickened interest in the subject, by the public, who are, generally speaking, strongly moved by the warning it conveyed. There were during this important debate no more than 120 peers present while three nights after four hundred assembled for the debate on the Licensing Bill.

"What a bother these alarmists are ; I shall be late for my dinner" was the remark made by a peer close to and within Lord Roberts's hearing. We must hope that the "Reformed House of Lords" will take more serious interest in the matter of the country's safety. There is some truth in Lord Roberts's remark that we are willing to put up with compulsion in all matters, save the defence of our country. It is gratifying to know that this veteran patriot has at last gained the ear of the country after the determined and plucky efforts he has made in the cause of the national safety.

Lord Roberts's speech has excited much comment on the Continent, the French papers express a hope that we shall not now do anything so foolish as to sacrifice our fleet for our army, while endorsing all Lord Roberts said and fully recognising the urgent necessity of considerably increasing our land forces.

Germany would have us believe that the introduction of universal training is purely a domestic affair concerning ourselves only and of no outside interest, though at the same time hinting that her army is already powerful enough for all purposes but that the work of increasing her navy will be continued ; as a set off apparently against the probable increase in our fighting strength on shore.

The matter of Lord Kitchener's successor is being discussed. One decision arrived at is that the officer selected for the appointment will belong to the Indian Army. The chances of the following three are being much discussed just now in all the Service clubs, V. J. Generals Creagh, Duff and Barrow, the first named being a strong favourite.

THE CATHEDRAL ORGAN.

Splendid New Instrument.

OPENING RECITAL.

It was most befitting that yesterday should have been chosen for the reopening of the Organ, it being, the anniversary of the Patron Saint of the Cathedral of the diocese—St. Thomas. This grand instrument, which has done excellent service for a long period of years, was laid aside in March 1907 and, but for its use in an imperfect state at the services since August last and on the occasion of the Installation of Bishop Palmer, was not heard. A grand piano did service for the grand Organ in some small measure during the 21 months occupied in its renovation and re-construction. How imperfectly this service was rendered is known to all who have regularly worshipped in the Cathedral, and there can be no doubt that all will gladly welcome the Organ once more, more especially as its present condition is such that it eclipses all the other Organs in India and is to all intents and purposes a new instrument.

The scheme for the reconstruction of the Organ was prepared by Dr. Daniel Wood of Exeter and was most carefully carried out in its entirety by representatives of the well-known firm of Henry Willis and Sons, one of them being Mr. Henry Willis, the son of the head of the firm, and the other his assistant, Mr. North ; and their excellent work has received much praise from Dr. Croesser and from all who were present at the Grand Recital last evening.

The Bishop of the Diocese took for the text of his address Psalm CL., verse 6 "Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord." After quoting largely from Richard Hooker, His Lordship referred to the great use that musical harmony has in every condition of life, whether in sorrow or in joy, in affliction and distress or in periods of melancholy, and then dwelt on its important use in the service of the Sanctuary.

His Lordship also said that it was a pity that it was necessary to hold this dedicative service before the cost of reconstruction, which amounted to almost half a lakh of rupees, was entirely paid, but he hoped that every effort would now be made to pay off the comparatively small sum of Rs. 16,000 which still remained as a debt on the instrument.

After the prayer of dedication intoned by the Bishop, the programme of music arranged for the organ and choir was opened with T. S. Bach's Prelude and Fugue in C Major, and in this, as also in Mendelssohn's Sonata No. 1, the grand tones of this grand instrument, with the marvellous effects of the Flute and Oboe stops, were heard to very much advantage ; but to give the congregation an opportunity of listening to the effect of each of the principal stops—Clarionet Diapason, Flute, Orchestral Oboe, Orchestral Gamba and Celeste and Diapason, which are an on the new Choir Organ, coupled with the full brass wind effect and the full flue work effect, Mr. Faulkner, the organist played an Impromptu which he rendered most feelingly and grandly. During the playing of this Impromptu the offertory was taken and it is hoped the amount given will go a long way to wipe off the debt. Miss Clara Procter sang Handel's grand Air.—"Let the bright Seraphin" She has been heard so often in this city at Organ Recitals, but it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that she seemed to excel herself last evening. Her simple and unaffected style is always admired and her sweet and clear high notes were heard with much pleasure throughout the lofty edifice. In the concluding Recitative "In Splendour Bright" Mr. Thomas' fine tenor voice made a suitable introduction to the grand chorus "The Heavens are telling," in which the entire choir of the Cathedral, assisted by about 20 ladies' voices, took part. Mr. Faulkner conducted and Captain Sullivan took his place at the organ. This was indeed a fitting conclusion to a Grand Recital of organ music such as is seldom heard in this city. His Lordship than gave the Benediction and the congregation dispersed Mr. Faulkner is indeed to be highly complimented on the great success of this Recital and the congregation that worship in the Cathedral are deeply indebted to him personally for the very keen interest he has taken in supervising the work of the reconstruction of the organ, as without this, the delay in the completion of the work would have been much greater.

The following is an account of the work which has been done in connection with the Organ and a specification of the instrument, which are published to give some conception of the amount of work involved and some idea of the great difficulties which had to be overcome in carrying out so stupendous a work.

When work was commenced on the organ in March, 1907, the whole of the old key action, console, drawstop action, etc., which was not only of a very antiquated type, but quite worn out, was taken out and scraped ; all pipes were also taken out and the entire organ dismantled, all soundboards were brought out, also the two main bellows ; now reservoirs supply respectively the old annual soundboards and the old pedal soundboards, with wind at a pressure of three inches ; these two bellows were entirely re-made, re-leathered with new pallets before being replaced ; then the soundboards, which were in a very unsound and leaky state, were commenced on ; owing to the old soundboard pallets being what is technically called "split" pallets, an idea in vogue when the old pallets had been made ; and being a failure, new pallets had to be made for every soundboard—to the number of over 300 ; besides which the soundboards were re-brassed, flooded with glue to stop runnings, new pull downs, one to each pallet, fitted, and in the case of the Great Organ soundboard, owing to the new Trumpet being on a heavy pressure the soundboard was divided and an extra set of pallets, pull down wires, etc., made ; practically turning it into two soundboards ; besides the Great Organ soundboard, the Swell, a large 11 stop soundboard, the old Choir soundboard, there were six pedal soundboards, which were all completely re-made as before mentioned.

All this work being replaced, keys, fittings, console and action was fitted up ; every detail of which is new work from England.

The main Swell action is mechanical, i.e., trackers and square from key to pallet ; for this work a special roller-board with iron rollers was sent from England ; the Great action is pneumatic-mechanical there is a piece of pneumatic machinery between the key and pallet, called the Barker-Willis lever, invented by Barker over sixty years ago, Henry Willis, the founder of the firm of Henry Willis and Sons, made it a practical success by many improvements the greatest of which was the double valve automatic exhaust ; the check valve was another great improvement ; this piece of pneumatic work takes the work from the performer, pressing the key open a valve, which lets wind into a small bellows or "motor" which pulls open the pallet, and when the key is released the primary valve is closed and the wind in the motor is exhausted through the automatic double valve exhaust ; this lever plays all the couplers played from the Great Organ keys, namely, the Sw. to Gt. Unison, Sub Octave, Super Octave and Choir to Great, so that instead of the player having to exert force to press down a key working six pallet springs, he only plays one spring, the primary valve in the pneumatic lever ; so no matter what coupler is drawn, no extra weight is added to the touch, the Barker-Willis lever is supplied with wind at the pressure required, from its own small reservoir.

The action to the Choir Organ is tubular pneumatic, the key by means of a tracker operates the primary chest, which allows the wind, on the main pressure to rush through the tube to the "motor," which is opened by the wind and pulls soundboard pallet open ; when key is let go, supply to "motor" is stopped and wind in motor exhausted through the exhaust in the primary chest ; the action to the new Upper Choir has another pneumatic lever on the top platform but otherwise action is the same.

The action to the seven pedal stops is on the same principle, the difference only being that everything, primary chest, tubes, motors, pallets, etc., are larger.

Two double slide blocks of wind chests, each with three slides, one on each for Upper Choir, action on and off, one on each for Lower Choir, action on and off, and one on each for Swell to Choir coupler, on and off ; which coupler is played from Choir primary chest, tubes then to motor under swell pull downs ; so that the Swell pallets are not only played mechanically through the main action, but pneumatically as well through the Swell to Choir couplers, each action being independent of the other ; also that the lower choir and upper choir, are separate actions, one can be used alone without the other and "vice versa," thus preventing waste of wind and needless noise, and giving practically four manuals.

The pedal drawstop action also has slide blocks, four in number, three of two each and one single one. All slide blocks are controlled like soundboards slides, by means of relays and discs.

The manual drawstop action is tubular-pneumatic of the latest type as used in all "Willis" pneumatic organs of the present day. St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Glasgow Cathedral, Dublin Cathedral etc., etc., : the drawstop knob when pulled out opens a valve in its primary chest and closes the exhaust. The wind runs along a tube to a "relay," a most intricate piece of pneumatic meshanism, the principle of which is that a tube of say 3/8 inch enters into the "relays," which looks like a peculiary shaped box, which is filled with wind, and leaves as a one-inch tube which fills the "pan" or "disc" which pushes soundboard slide on ; the use of the "relay" is thus seen to be a huge saving in the size of the tube from the primary chest.

The new trombone on the pedal which is entirely new, has a relay soundboard on the same pattern ; so also has the basses of the new Double Op: Diapason on the great Organ. All the tubular-pneumatic actions are on the heavy pressure wind and are absolutely instantaneous in effect and repetitions.

A new platform situated at the top of the Organ chamber was made and on it stands, a separate organ (barring keys) the new upper choir, played from the choir keys, eight stops, and everything is absolutely new except the Contra Gamba, which has been moved from the great Organ, the other seven new stops are solo stops, meaning that they are all special stops of solo work, but, of course, can be advantageously used in combination. All this work is new and from England ; building frame, large eight stop soundboard, and slides (mahogany) ; pneumatic drawstop pans and relays, upper boards, rack boards, and swell box enclosing five stops ; the soundboard is a divided one ; as the Tuba is on twelve inches of wind and the rest three inches, so that for it there is an entirely different set of pallets, pull downs, etc., there are two new reservoirs ; one large, for the light pressure work, and one for the 12-inch Tuba, which also supplies the trombone, also on twelve inches.

The new great trumpet is on seven inches pressure and has its own reservoir and trunk to supply the same.

A work of great difficulty was the installing of the great Double Open Diapason on the pedal ; the new 32ft. stop, those twelve enormous pipes, only the smaller of which can be seen by the congregation, the six pipes which stand in the Organ chamber itself, involved a lot of work before they were in position, as although they where in two parts, all had to come in through a window, and now the work is finished, it looks much too small to have passed such huge pipes through.

All the old pipes, before being replaced, have been washed, cleaned, repaired and revoiced —thirty-one stops in all.

Many hundreds of other details have been repaired and new work put in; conveyancing, and as for the pneumatic tubing, it must be seen, to judge of the amount of work in it, suffice to say that the total length exceeds 1 1/4 miles.

The blowing installation in the tower is entirely new, and consists of a large double bellows, blown by five feeders, worked by a five-throw crank shaft through supplementary levers, the whole driven by a 7½ h.p. electric motor, the speed of which is controlled by a specially designed 35 Registance Startevant Controller, which is worked by the top of the bellows rising and falling. The wind is conveyed to the Organ chamber by an eight-inch cast-iron pipe which takes the wind to a main wind box in the Organ chamber; from this box all trunks, etc., to reservoirs are taken, all reservoirs are supplied through a mahogany specially designed pulling pallet box, which is attached by a moving arm to the reservoir and automatically regulates the correct supply of wind according to demand.

The feature of the new work is the raised console made of stained mahogany, with pedals of teak, for hard wear: the keys are of extra thick ivory, screwed on ; the sharps of ebony, also screwed on; the drawstop knobs are of solid ivory with a mahogany stem; there are ivory tablets as labels for the different organs and all the drawstop rods, primaries, composition pedals fittings are of mahogany and hand French polished.

The whole of the new work was made by Messrs. Henry Willis & Sons, London.

SPECIFICATION OF ORGAN.

The Organ consists of three Manuals C. C. to G. 56 notes, and a "Father Willis" pedal board C.C.C. to F. 30 notes.

The Great Organ contains 9 stop as follows:—Double Open Diapason, metal, feet 16, pipes 56; Open Diapason No. 1 metal, feet 8, pipes 56 ; Open Diapason No 2 metal, feet 8, pipes 56 ; Claribalia stopped Bass wood, feet 8, pipes 56: Harmonic Flute metal, feet 4, pipes 56 ; Principal, metal, feet 4, pipes 56 ; Fifteenth, metal, feet 2, pipes 56 ; Mixture, 4 ranks, metal pipes 192 ; Trumpet, heavy pressure 7 inches, metal, feet 8, pipes 56 ; Total 640.

The Swell Organ contains 11 stop as follows:—Double Diapason, stopped wood feet 16, pipes 56; Open Diapason, metal, feet 8, pipes 56 ; Hohl Flute, stopped wood, feet 8, pipes 56 ; Salicional metal feet 8, pipes 56; Voix Celestes Bass derived No. 13 metal feet 8, pipes 44 ; Flute wood, feet 4, pipes 56 ; Principal metal, feet 4, pipes 56 ; Mixture 3 ranks metal, pipes 112 ; Vox Humana metal, feet 8, pipes 56; Hautboy metal, feet 8 pipes 56 ; Cornopean metal, feet 8, pipes 56; Total 660

The Choir Organ contains 15 stop, as follows :—Contra Gamba stopped bass metal, feet 16, pipes 56 ; Open Diapason metal, feet 8, pipes 56 ; German Flute wood feet 8, pipes 56 ; Gamba metal feet 8, pipes 56 ; Dulciana bass derived No. 24 metal feet 8 , pipes 44 ; Lieblich Flute stopped wood, & metal feet 4, pipes 56 ; Octave metal feet 4, pipes 56 ; Piccole wood & metal feet 2, pipes 56 ; Cremona Tenor C metal feet 8, pipes 44 ; Orchestral Gamba metal feet 8, pipes 44 ; Voix Celestes Tenor C metal feet 8, pipes 44 ; Concert Flute metal feet 4, pipes 56 ; Clarinet metal feet 8, pipes 56 ; Orchestral Oboe metal feet 8, pipes 56 ; Tuba Mirabilis heavy pressure 12 inches, metal feet 8, pipes 56 Total 804.

Nos. 21, 22, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, are the Upper Choir.

Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, are enclosed in a Swell box.

The Pedal Organ contains 7 stops as follows :—Double Open Diapason, Treble derived No. 37, wood feet 32, pipes 12 ; Open Diapason wood feet 16, pipes 29 ; Violone, metal feet 16, pipes 29 ; Bourdon, stopped wood, feet 16, pipes 29 ; Violoncello, metal feet 8, pipes 39 ; Flute, stopped metal feet 8, pipes 29 ; Trombone, heavy pressure, 12 inches, metal feet 16, pipes 30 ; Total 187.

The Couplers and Accessories—Swell to Great Unison played pneumatically, Swell to Great Sub Octave played pneumatically, Swell to Great Super Octave played pneumatically, Choir to Great played pneumatically, Swell to Choir played pneumatically, Great to Pedals, Swell to Pedals, Choir to Pedals, Tremulant (to Swell), Tremulant (to Upper Choir), Tremulant (to Lower Choir), Upper Choir (Action knob), Lower Choir (Action knob.)

Four Composition Pedals to the Great Organ, Four Composition Pedals to the Swell Organ, Three Composition Pedals to the Pedal Organ.

One double acting Pneumatic pedal to Swell to Great, One double acting Pneumatic pedal to Great to Pedals.

Number of drawstop knobs 58, number of speaking stops 42, and number of speaking pipes 2,291.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 31st October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,958, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 679. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st October, 1908, were Rs. 73,562, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 502.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 31st October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 10,883, being a increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 151. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st October, 1908, were Rs. 1,98,592, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 13,649.

COMMERICAL EDUCATION

Pro. Lees Smith's Lecture.

The third of the series of his lectures on Commercial Education in India, by Prof. Lees-Smith of the London Commerical School, was delivered last evening in the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institution, Queen's Road, Bombay, when a large audience consisting of business men and students attended.

The lecturer began by resuming his remarks as to what the banking system was. After giving the elementary doctorines, the Professor gave illustrations as to how the banks derived their profit.

The elaborate machinary of production was not possible without an enormous capital.—that capital which accounted for the huge progress of England and the United States, the leading centres of the principal industries of the world. The wide-spread of the banking system was an exceedingly good test of the confidence between man and man and also a test of the commercial morality of a particular country. Where the banking system was successful a confidence was gained as to the moral condition of that country One of the principal functions of the bank in addition to providing industrial capital was to issue notes as is This meant that for the money received they issued papers—notes promising to pay. So that the bank could invest a large amount of money in industrial enterprises which they obtained in shape of "current" and "deposit" receipts. The Professor then proceeded to indicate the probable lines of development in this country. In doing that he had not the object of teaching the bankers in this country what they did not already know. But what he would try to do would be to indicate what the education should be in the commercial institution if one was established in this country. Professor Lees-Smith then compared the positions of the various banks—the joint stock banks the co-operative banks and the private banks. By the last name therm he meant the Sahukars or money-lenders. They were not fettered by certain rules as was the case with the joint stock banks. He would attempt to estimate the sum total of the private bankers' business. It was not easy to do it because it was a most difficult thing to ascertain the income of a money lender. He thought that the best average could be obtained by the total of the income-tax paid by the private money-lenders. From the figures published in the official report of the income-tax administration it could be seen that the total income-tax paid by the private money-lenders amounting to 43 lakhs, which meant that the business done by them amounted to about 19 crores of rupees or twelve and a half million pounds. If the income was calculated at the rate of 20 per cent it would give sixty million pounds. It would be seen that the amount of capital in the possession of private banks or money-lenders was enormously greater than the amount that was kept by the joint stock banks. Professor Lees-Smith next dwelt upon the probability of establishing in this country an institution corresponding to the Bank of England. The reason he considered was that it took back one to the fundamental principles of banking. If a discussion was started on this in a class of students, the whole discussion would form the practical exercises of those theories laid before them. One could predict that some time in a not very distant future a central bank corresponding to the Bank of England would be established in India. Some years ago when the discussion took place in India, the lecturer understood that the Government had expressed that a central bank would be established here if sufficient approval of the principle was obtained. The principle was a suggestion of the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks. Had India had a central institution corresponding to the Bank of England the function of the Government issuing promissory notes would have been inevitably and naturally transferred to that institution.

At the conclusion of his lecture the Professor said that he would answer the question why a training about the banking system should be given to students who attended commercial classes in India. First of all he would say that they had to form the banking habit in the community ; for that purpose they must establish banks and for conducting those institutions they must have well trained bank managers. Taking the example of Bombay they could see that though there were so many banks only one had an Indian manager. On the success or otherwise of the banking system depended the industrial and commercial character of the country.

The next lecture will be delivered on Monday, 4th January, 1909, at 6-15 p. m.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

Distribution of Prizes.

The distribution of prizes to the successful students of the Municipal Schools of Bandra was held yesterday evening in the Petit School building, which was tastefully discorated for the occasion. Mr. E.H. Waterfield, I.C.S., President of the Bandra Municipality, presided and Mrs. Waterfield gave away the prizes. Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, Chairman of the Municipal Schools Committee, read the report, which showed, among other things, that there were now seven schools under the charge of the Municipality. The increase was due to their having turned the Gujarathi class into an independent school. Out of these, six schools were for Primary education and one for Secondary or Anglo-Vernacular education. This latter was registered under Grant-in-aid Code. Besides these seven schools, there were two more schools for infant classes subsidised by this Municipality. Out of the six Primary schools two were for girls and four for boys.

Five of these schools are located in the N. M. Petit buildings. Danda school has a building of its own ; whilst the Urdu and Anglo-Vernacular schools are located in rented buildings, where the accommodation is not sufficient. The Committee are on the look out for more suitable places. The number of students steadily increased in all the schools, and it is feared that very soon the present buildings will be found insufficient for all these schools.

This Municipality spends Rs. 8,296-14 including the grants given to the village schools of St. Agnes and St. Anthony. During the year under report they had spent Rs. 6,302-04 for Primary and Rs. 1,624 for Secondary education. The Government contributed Rs. 1,292 for Primary and Rs. 250 for Anglo-Vernacular schools. This grant of Rs. 1,292 was fixed in the year 1902-3 in proportion to their then expenditure which was Rs. 2,584-7-3. Their expenditure has since increased to above Rupees six thousand and it appears that the educational Department has not recommend them for any increase during all those six years. They addressed the authorities during the year under report for the increase but were referred to the Director of Public Instruction, to whom they intended to apply. The Government had sanctioned an increase in the expenditure towards Primary education, and Committee believe the case more has been made out for applying to Government for help so that they might be able to advance education in their town. After the prizes had been distributed by Mrs. Waterfield, the chairman in delivering a short speech eulogised the efforts of those responsible for such satisfactory results as they had witnessed that evening. Referring to the question of the salaries to the teachers of the Bandra Municipal Schools, Mr. Waterfield said that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, towards whom the thoughts and hearts of the people of the Presidency were turned in the sad hour of his bereavement, had done a great deal in the cause of the education of the masses of the Presidency. His Excellency had turned his attention to the meagre salaries of the teachers and issued orders that these salaries be raised to a certain maximum, and it was gratifying to note that the teachers of the Bandora Municipal schools had reached that maximum. Furthermore he was glad to be able to state that though in other schools boys were allowed to take part in politics, which led Government to adopt strong measures to put a stop to it in the interest of the people of India, the boys of the Bandora Municipal schools were free from such movements. (Cheers) The function was on the whole a unique success for which great credit is due to Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, the Municipal teachers and to the First Class Magistrate, Mr. A. B. Prathan, of Bandora. The usual vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

THE REFORMS IN INDIA.

Indian Press Opinions.

THE "KAISER-I-HIND."

The eagerly looked for Despatch of the Secretary of State on Indian reforms was published over the country on the morning of Friday last and the main points of his speech on the same in the House of Lords soon followed. Both the Despatch and the pronouncement in Parliament must be read together to arrive at a fair comprehension of the nature of the reforms promulgated. Even then, there may be some imperfection since the despatch of October last of the Government of India itself has still to be published. However, as far as the public is now in possession of the facts, it may be said with absolute truth that the reforms have given the greatest satisfaction. Meanwhile we may observe that Lord Morley has accomplished his most arduous and responsible task in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired. The whole scheme from the bottom to the top, has been conceived in a most liberal spirit, fully in harmony with the most matured and sober sentiments of the educated classes of the country, and with the full weight of the high responsibility, of the far-reaching effects contemplated by it for the greater political advancement of the people and the better security and permanence of British rule The entire system, of administration is intended to be fully liberalised in accordance with the healthy evolution of Indian thought, Indian wishes and Indian requirements. The whole keynote of the scheme is to be discerned in the broad and deep principle laid down in the Despatch that the people must now be invited to take that larger share in the administration of their own country which their education, their ability, and their capacity for self-government have justly entitled them. So far the scheme is indeed conceived in the spirit of highest statesmanship which is indeed most gratifying. It is a fact on which India may congratulate not only herself, but Lord Morley, and the British nation which is the ultimate arbiter of India's destiny. Lord Morley has, after many oscillations and doubts which at one time filled the people with the utmost pessimism, if not bitter disappointment, has fully realised those grand anticipations which had been formed of him on his first assumption of the Secretaryship of India. The greatest hope of a better and more modernised government, less paternal and more democratic, less Continental and more British, was centred in him. In this great and glorious work which he has performed he has had the benefit of the most valuable advice of some of the most experienced Englishmen of deep and abiding sympathy with the aspirations of New India. Lords MacDonnell and Sir Lawrence Jenkins were the most prominent among them And we cannot omit this opportunity of mentioning a great Indian name, that of the Hon'ble Mr G. K. Gokhale, whose sterling and unselfish patriotism, judicious discretion, and unflagging energy in the cause of his country were of much at the elbow of the great minister and statesman. Mr. Gupta also rendered invaluable service The Bombay Presidency Association, too, as the leading non-official organisation in all India, led by the far-sighted and the most brilliant and patriotic statesman, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, had its own humble share by its ably drawn out and constructive memorial, in moulding the scheme. Altogether India is to be congratulated on the great task which Lord Morley has so magnificently accomplished and for which he deserves the lasting gratitude of the millions of her people. The 17 of December 1908 will be as memorable in the annals of India as the Proclamation day of the Good Queen Victoria. The two will now be cherished for ever as the greatest epochs in India's national history which never can be effaced

THE "GUJRATI."

Lord Morley's Despatch, which had been expected so long, has at last seen the light of day. There was a general feeling of keen disappointment when it was announced some days ago that the publication of the Despatch would have to be delayed still longer owing to Lord Morley's illness. Now that it has been published its contents have been eagerly read, though it must be said that they were given out to the public in tantalising instalments. Surely better arrangements could have been made for the simultaneous publication of an epoch-making Despatch "in extenso" by the Provincial Governments. But we will leave that question alone. It is not altogether safe to criticise or pronounced a final judgment upon the scheme of reforms that has been announced, the more so as the Despatch of the Indian Government to which frequent references are made in Lord Morley's Despatch, is not before the public. But we feel satisfied on a perusal of the Despatch of the Secretary of State that the reforms taken as a whole are conceived in a spirit of statesman like generosity worthy of the traditions of the great Liberal party and reputation of Lord Morley. Lord Morley's Despatch is not a document containing pompous phrases meant only to cover with a gloss the precious little they contain. It is a well-reasoned and well-considered State-paper marked throughout with practical and sympathetic insight and statesmanlike breadth of view and drafted with due regard to official and non-official views and the present and future requirements. We feel convinced that a substantial forward step has been taken for which the country will be sincerely grateful to the great Liberal party in England, his Excellency Lord Minto and above all to Lord Morley who has won for himself a distinguished position in the history of Indian political progress. We heartily congratulate our countrymen as well as the Government upon the generous concessions that have been announced, and only hope and pray that the whole scheme of reforms will be worked on both sides in the same spirit of statesmanlike liberality and responsibility in which it has been conceived

THE "SANJ VARTMAN."

The reforms, as it was feared, are not ephemeral Honest attempts have been made therein to give the Indians a real voice in the administration of the country. Taken as a whole the reforms assuggested by Lord Morley are substantial and when they are introduced the Indian nation will have gone several steps up the ladder of "Swaraj." The Secretary of State has at last acceded to the demands of the educated Indians and notwithstanding the deplorable instances of anarchism in Bengal Lord Morley has shown a firmness and inaugurated reforms upon which the Indian nation should be congratulated.

THE "JAM E-JAMSHED."

After anxious waiting, we have the reforms contemplated by Lord Morley by virtue of which further higher rights and privileges are conferred on the Indian people. What a contrast between a Liberal and a Conservative Government ? We are often reminded of that memorable speech of Lord Curzon at the Beculla Club in which he observed that India was not in need of political reforms; that the Indians were not fit for enjoying further political rights ; and what more ? That the Indians do not aspire to them ? Within a period of four years Lord Minto declares that it would be a political blunder to turn a deaf ear to the aspirations of the Indian people. 'Honest John' shone in his true colours in the House of Lords on Thursday night last and by his radical views he even astounded the Conservative members of the House The paper continues : " The Indians will now have to keep their aspirations within bounds, as even Lord Morley is not in favour of a Parliamentary system in India. It would open a new era in the annals of India if the Viceroy and the executives would car

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22, 1908.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

In consequence of the reversal on appeal of the conviction of fifty-four Indians for transgressing the anti-Asiatic regulations, newspapers in South Africa are engaged in a wordy warfare as to the rights and wrongs of our British Indian fellow-subjects. The *Pretoria News* waxes wroth with the Legislature. "How now?" it exclaims. "We have four lawyers upon the Cabinet, and twenty-four in our Parliament, but it seems that when it comes to abstract questions of law, as law, Mr. Gandhi and his friends can beat the whole posse with amazing ease. We need not go into the technicalities of the matter, but it is interesting to learn from the Chief Justice that in an endeavour to interpret its own laws our Legislature failed, and failed undoubtedly." We gave the text of the Chief Justice's remarks a few days ago, from which it would be seen that in regard to anti-Asiatic legislation his Lordship remarked : "Nobody can be quite positive as to what meaning was intended." And the *News* concludes it is time for General Smuts to reconsider his position. That journal has not been a champion of Asiatic demands in South Africa, but it now finds it necessary to declare : "We have not altered our opinion that in bringing into the issue the status of educated Indians, Mr. Gandhi raised a fresh point, and we still think that before raising that point, he should have carried out the terms of the compromise agreed upon. At the same time, there is no doubt whatever that General Smuts, as part of that compromise, agreed to repeal the original Asiatic Registration Act. So long as that Act was allowed to lie dormant, we were not prepared to advise the Asiatics to insist upon its actual repeal in terms of the Colonial Secretary's promise, but General Smuts, after promising to allow it to remain dormant, has permitted it to be revived and thereby brings the whole of the terms of the compromise into revisw." Shuffling of this sort, General Smuts is reminded, is not very creditable to a Minister of the Crown, and when it comes to "sliimess," the British Indian, as we have seen, is more than a match for General Smuts, and "as for poor Mr. De Villiers, he is as little capable of dealing with the crisis which has arisen out of the Supreme Court judgment as he was of dealing with the practical mutiny among the police which he provoked by his stupidity." The sooner, therefore, General Smuts returns to Pretoria, and descends from empyrean dreams of Closer Union to the practical and very much more important State questions of the moment, he is told, the sooner is it likely an ugly and an unprofitable business will be brought to an end. The outstanding matters in dispute are of so trivial a nature that it is difficult to understand any one with a pretence to statesmanship permitting them to prevent an amicable settlement.

General Smuts, however, is not altogether a free agent. The organs which represent the views of his party will hear of no compromise. The *Transvaal Leader* has become moderate in its tone and recognises that the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal is not without its effect in India, but the Rand *Daily Mail* is still strongly inimical to Indian aspirations and asks if—supposing the Government repeal the old Act and accept a reasonable educational test, is it certain that even with the moral support of the local Asiatics it could limit Indian immigration to six men a year ? It seems to the *Mail* that if the test were such that twelve or twelve hundred Asiatics could pass, there would be no power to say that six only of the number must come in. Yet all that is now asked is that they may be allowed to receive a certain number of teachers, doctors and lawyers to minister to the needs of the community. The response to this is a suggestion, not an offer, of temporary permits—with a guarantee from the Government that these temporary passes shall be renewed again and again so that for all practical purposes the educated men would be quite as secure in their profession in the Colony, as they would if they came in permanently under an education test. If the old Act were removed from the Statute Book there would be no hindrance to educated Indians being placed on the same footing all His Majesty's other subjects so far as immigration is concerned, and there ought to be none.

Strong European sympathy is manifesting itself in the Transvaal, for our countrymen realise that what British Indians are beset with is nothing more than a revival of the spirit of persecution which the Transvaal Government has thought fit to introduce into its anti-Asiatic legislation. It has been represented by those in favour of that legislation that its sole object was to fix and safeguard the rights of those British Indians lawfully entitled to reside in the Colony, but it would appear to impartial observers that the real and inward object of the Asiatic legislation of the last two years has been that it might operate so harshly against long resident British Indians as to compel them by the pressure of its incidence to quit the Transvaal, since, as was stated the other day, they cannot be thrashed out of the country as they are under the King and are British subjects. It is scarcely a comforting thought, as an Englishman observed at a Johannesburg mass meeting of Indians last month, that but for the fact that they share the protection of the same flag as their rulers they would run that risk—thrashed out of the country which most of them have made their homes for many years past and would have done to an even greater degree had it been possible for them to exercise the most ordinary civil rights. Replying to the *Rand Mail* on the 11th ultimo, General Smuts wired: "Government have repeatedly declared that they are prepared to consider applications for permits under present law for professional Indians. No such applications have however been made recently. If made they will be considered favourably and granted in proper cases." The Indians demand the right to bring in six educated men a year under an education test, yet Government formerly gave the assurance that any professional man whose services are necessary to the Asiatic community will be admitted. But while the issue has been narrowed down to so fine a point, Indians are being dismissed from their positions and their places filled by Europeans who are not British subjects at all, and their position—the position of British subjects in a British Colony—is daily becoming worse.

BOMBAY AND LORD MORLEY'S SCHEME. We publish to-day the first portion of the letter addressed by the Government of India, to which Lord Morley's despatch was a reply, and thereafter propose to reproduce the views of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council on the proposals, viz., (1) the creation of Advisory Councils, (2) the enlargement of the proposed Legislative Councils of both Governments, and (3) the facilities for considering the Budget in the existing Councils. The Bombay letter expresses the conviction that the time has come to give to real representatives of native opinion increased opportunities for bringing their minds to bear upon the administration, believing that if wisely applied and if carried out in the spirit in which they are conceived, the proposals of the Government of India should go far to redeem the promises which have been made to the people of India, and should remove the grounds of legitimate grievance. His Excellency in Council expressed himself well aware that no measures which can safely be taken will satisfy the demands that have been put forward in some of the replies which the letter of the Government of India has elicited. "There has been a marked tendency to allege that Government is not in earnest in the measures which it has suggested. . . In the opinion of the Governor in Council, therefore, the political effect of the step now to be taken will depend upon the manner in which the reforms are worked in actual practice. If the Advisory Councils secure the confidence of Government and of the people, and if they can be utilised in a broad and liberal spirit, it will in time be recognised that a real step has been taken in the direction of bringing native opinion to bear upon the administration."

In the replies and opinions which public bodies and private individuals were invited to send in, it is remarked that for the most part each discussed its own interests. These were conflicting and the result a number of irreconcilable proposals. Educated native opinion, however, was fairly unanimous and as was pointed out in the Bombay letter, the educated classes, although a very small minority, appeared to claim to represent the interests of all sections of the people and were inclined to oppose any measures which appeared likely to lesson their influence. The Bombay Government opposed the idea of Advisory Councils, considering there were grave objections to the combination of Ruling Chiefs and of territorial magnates of British India in one body, but thought that from an Imperial point of view an Advisory Council composed of Ruling Chiefs only might be valuable. On the subject of greater freedom of debate, the Bombay Government considered that the only method of obtaining a useful discussion of the Budget was to allow the members of the Legislative Council some part in the settlement of it. Altogether, it will be seen with satisfaction, that the opinion of the Government of Bombay had considerable weight with the Secretary of State in formulating the scheme now before the country.

SAFETY IN TRAINS. It is often the most simple invention which is the most useful, and the simplicity of an invention we have been shown for securing the safety of passengers in trains against theft and assault is likely to be one of the causes of its success. Railway engineers in India are being flooded with schemes for doing away with the dangers of travelling at night, and the majority of them are hopelessly impracticable. The one to which we refer is the invention of Mr. H. C. Grogan, a locomotive foreman on the G. I. P. Railway, and for it he claims that it is extremely cheap. Whether it can, as he contends, be fitted to a carriage for the small sum of seven rupees we do not know, but there is so little to be done that the cost must necessarily be small. The invention consists simply of an adaptation of an old principle. Everyone knows the vacuum brake and the principle on which the admission of air makes the brake act. Mr. Grogan's invention consists of leading a small pipe out of the main vacuum pipe up the end of the carriage, where it passes a tap worked from the inside of the carriage. The pipe is continued from the top to the side of the carriage where it is carried forward to the door-case, where it terminates in a partially open end. Exactly fitting into this when the door is closed is a rubber plug, so arranged that when the door is shut the vacuum tube is shut also. In the daytime the pointer can be placed to "off" when the mechanism has no effect, but when placed to "on" at night it governs the whole train, for should the door be opened while the train was moving, air would rush into the vacuum pipe, putting on the brake and by stopping the train give warning to the officials. In addition, Mr. Grogan has placed in his model windows fitted with bars which can be kept out of sight in the day and raised at night, the locking apparatus being on the woodwork of the seat just below the leather and so inaccessible from without. The idea has already received the approval of several railway engineers and seems to be as good a solution as one could desire of the present safety problem.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Salsette," with the outwad mails of the 11th instant, left Aden at 8 p.m.on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DR. STEIN, the Central Asia explorer, goes Home from Bombay by the mail of the 26th instant.

MONORAJAN GUHA, who was one of the recent deportees under the Regulation of 1818, has been sent to Monghyr.

MRS. EMMA SOLOMAN, of 1, Humayan Place, Calcutta, was fatally burned last Friday night by her dress catching fire over a cooking stove.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 28th November, 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 151,789 mds. and Rs. 13,141 in the earnings.

THE Superintendent, Colaba Lunatic Asylum, will gratefully receive any presents of fruit, cake, wine, game and toys, etc., for the use of the inmates of this Institution during the Christmas season.

No cases of plague have occurred in Matheran for the last twelve days. Since the outbreak of the disease there have been in all eleven cases, of which eight occurred about the latter part of October. All these have occurred amongst the bazaar population, no visitor or visitor's servant having been affected. Considering that the population here, exclusive of visitors, numbers about 2,000, it cannot be said that the epidemic has been a severe one or is such as should deter people from visiting the hill.

THE Staff College Ball, given to welcome General and Mrs. Capper on arrival at Quetta, after their wedding at Home, is described as having been one of the most brilliant and crowded known in local annals.

IN reply to an invitation sent him by the President of the Royal Geographical Society, President Roosevelt has promised when he goes to England, about April, 1910, after his journey in Africa, to address the Society. The subject of his address has not been decided on, but it may possibly be the impressions Mr. Roosevelt will have received during his African journey. Mr. Roosevelt is one of the nine Honorary Members of the Royal Geographical Society, all except himself being Royal personages.

THE prospectus is issued of the Stagbrook Rubber and Tea Estates Company, the object being to purchase and work the Eldorado and Kakayar Rubber Estates, the Stagbrook, Hope and Maimally Tea Estates in Southern India, valued in the prospectus at £44,500. It is estimated that the profit next year will be nearly £2,000 and will reach £18,000 in 1913, thus showing an average net profit of £8,700 for the next five years. The vendors of the properties agree to accept £41,000, of which two-thirds will be in cash and one-third in fully paid shares. The Board of Directors consists of Mr. Keith Arbuthnot as Chairman, and Mr. T. Owen and Sir William Ward, late Chief Commissioner in Assam, as members.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

Occult Importations.

A FRENCH TRAITOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 7.

The Federal Cabinet met on the 3rd instant and discussed various departmental matters and other subjects which are to come before Parliament before the session closes.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Fisher) subsequently stated that the probability of bringing the session to a close next week was talked over, and it was agreed that if fair progress were made this could be done. The hope was expressed that the Estimates would be disposed of by to-morrow afternoon. If that were accomplished there would be no need to sit on Monday next. "I do not think that there is any time to launch new measures," remarked the Prime Minister, "but we would like to get the measures already named—the Parliamentary Witnesses Bill, Iron Bonus Bill, Federal Capital Site Bill Electoral Act Amendment Bill and the Immigration Restriction Bill—through before we prorogue. They are all very short measures. Judging, however, by the very slow progress being made with the Estimates there appears little likelihood of the business being finished next week.

From information available at Auckland regarding the "Holy Ghost and Us" sect it seems that "Elijah" Sandford the owner of the yatch Cornet, which left Sydney for Melbourne on the 2nd instant, is its founder. In January, 1893, he began the work of an evangelist. He worked for several months in Texas, New York and Jersey, and then returned to his native town where he began work resulting in the "Shilos movement." In 1894 Sandford started a paper called "Tongues of Fire," and began to declare that the Lord had revealed to him that the time was coming when He and His disciples should be sent over the world in yachts to spread the doctrine. Gradually Sandford had come to assert that he was inspired, and that God spoke through him, and on the strength of his success in obtaining supplies and provisions for his needs he became more arrogant, more assertive, and more exacting. He began to assert that he had power to heal the sick, and many instances were quoted of his curing lameness and other troubles. Next Sandford took up demonology, and began to practise the casting out of devils from those of his students whom he thought were affected. He now boldly declares that he is "Elijah," and that he is one of the chosen witnesses of God to receive Christ at his second coming. He claims supernatural power over his followers, and brooks no criticism or interference.

THE MURRAY WATERS.

Once again, writes the "Adalnide Chronicle," the neighbour States have ruthlessly broken faith with South Australia in respect to the Murray waters question. Their attitude and actions throughout the negotiations have been of a character to destroy all faith in their bona-fides. Agreements are apparently only binding on them so long as they imagine that it is not possible to get any more concessions than have already been offered. Mr. Price during the whole of the negotiations with Victoria and New South Wales in respect to the Murray waters question has been both pliable and complaisant. He has gone into every conference in respect to the matter, willing to give way so long as he could obtain peace. Indeed, his method of settling differences is to let "the other fellow" have with as little delay as possible all that it is safe to give him. Sometimes, indeed, he oversteps that mark. We have learnt by long experience that there is no magnanimity in the neighbour States so far as South Australia is concerned. There was long ago an old negro minstrel "gag" which ran something like this :—"What, then, my brethren, is the law of the natives of the uninhabited islands in respect to women ? It is this :—"What belongs to the man belongs to the woman and what belongs to the woman belongs to herself, and as much more as she can lay her hands on.'" That is the principle which Victoria and New South Wales apparently desire to apply to South Australia in regard to the Murray waters. They both seek to take advantage of their full legal rights and then to grab as much more as South Australia is willing to let them appropriate. There has for years been talk of litigation, and at one time the sanction of Parliament was obtained to a case being stated for the opinion of the Privy Council or the High Court in regard to South Australia's claim to the waters of the Murray, but Mr. Price had such firm faith in the nobility of human nature, as manifested in the breasts of Sir Thomas Bent and Mr. Wade, that he waived his legal rights and went into repeated conferences without the protecting weapon which he undoubtedly possesses. It remains to be seen, however, whether having been smitten on the one cheek the Premier will once more meekly turn the other for chastisement. There must surely be some limit to South Australia's willingness to bear affronts and injustice.

SILVER NEGOCIATIONS.

With the exception of the people at Broken Hill probably no other community in Australia is watching the negotiations between the representatives of the employers of the mines of the great silver city and the managers and directors with so much interest as the resident of Port Pirie. In a large and flourishing town like our northern seaport, in which evidences of prosperity must impress even the casual visitor, there must be grave anxiety when a state of uncertainty exists in respect to the future of a district on which it largely depends for a considerable proportion of its own activities. The growth of Port Pirie and the apparent stability of its numerous enterprises have inspired confidence in investors and residents, for within the last twelve months noticeable additions have been made to house and mercantile premises, and everywhere there are unmistakable signs of progress. Nor is this surpising when the volume of business which centres at the port is realised. Naturally the shipping returns may be taken as one of the best guides to the extent of trade, although they are not necessarily, infallible in a large railway centre, but in this instance the traffic by land is equally as impressive as that by sea. The inward and outward transport by rail for the year totals between 900,000 and 1,000,000 tons. These large figures are, however, exceeded by the volume of the seab-orne commerce, which has aggregated well over a million tons of inward and outward cargo. The amount of local work represented in connection with carriage alone is an important element in providing employment at the wharves, and in carting, loading, and unloading at the railways-stations. The wharves themselves present a scene which furnishes the visitor an idea of extensive operations. Amongst other institutions which supply an index to the magnitude of the trade and prosperity of Port Pirie are the Post-Office and the Savings Bank. Nearly 600,000 letters besides other mail matter, are despatched yearly, and the number of packages received exceeds this total, while telegrams to and from the port have been dealt with to the extent of between 34,000 and 35,000. The Savings Bank deposits are equally satisfactory. With such statistcis to supplement the visible tokens of a prosperous and well-to-do community, Port Pirie may be regarded as a striking illustration of Australian enterprise amply rewarded.

SPIRITUALISTIC SEANCES AND THE CUSTOMS.

The Victorian Collector of Customs on December 2, reported to the Minister for Customs, in connection with the inquiry he has instituted into the apports said to have been materialised at certain spiritualistic seances conducted by a medium named Bailey for the edification of Mr. T. W. Stanford. Mr. Smart reported as follows:—"For some time past there have been newspaper accounts as to spiritualistic seances held in the rooms of Mr. T. W. Stanford. It is claimed by Mr. Stanford that articles such as those in question and various articles of more or less value have been introduced into the Commonwealth from Asia and other places. As to whether it is possible to introduce tests, Sir William Crookes. Dr. A. R. Wallace, Professor Zollner and other eminent scientists have testified that occurrences of a similar nature have occurred before them under the most rigid test conditions. With Detective Inspector Christie I saw Mr. Stanford yesterday, and he showed me the various exhibits which are in his possession. Mr. Stanford firmly believes in the theory that the articles have been introduced by spiritualistic agency, but does not admit his responsibility to this department for any duties that may be considered due." The Minister is making further inquiry with a view to ascertaining if the objects in question are of sufficient value to merit further notice.

A FRENCH TRAITOR.

At Sydney, confined in a specially-constructed cell and guarded by special warders, a young military officer is on board the French mail steamer Australien. Condemned for having sold his country's secrets to another Power, he will pass the remainder of his days as a convict in New Caledonia. The officer in question is Louis Berthon, who was a lieutenant of artillery in the French Reserves. While in Paris he engaged himself as a spy on behalf of Germany. Some German officers made an appointment with Berthon in Brussels, and the discovery of the plot was due to a French lawyer, who occupied the adjoining room in the hotel. The German confederates of the French officer visited him there and their conversation was overheard. The lawyer gathered from the conversation of the conspirators that Berthon had sold specifications of cartridges and torpedoes to the Germans. The lawyer immediately telegraphed to the Perfect of Police in Paris, informing him that on a certain train to arrive at the Gare du Nord was an anarchist who intended to make an attempt on the life of the President of the Republic. The sender of the message added that he would closely follow the anarchist and indicate him to the officers of police. Berthon, who arrested, acknowledged his guilt, and made an appeal to the Court to transport him to a healthy country, to which he might be accompanied by his The Court acceded to his wishes and pronounced sentence of life imprisonment in New Caledonia. It is stated that Berthon's wife will sail for Caledonia by another steamer.

CHINESE STOWAWAYS.

Both the Prime Minister and the Minister External Affairs are devoting attention to the discovery of Chinese smuggling themselves Australia as stowaways. Although four Chinese officials are understood to have thoroughly seen the steamer Empire at Brisbane without success a similar process was gone through at Sydney officers, reliable information has reached the partment of External Affairs that 30 Chinese hidden away on board the vessel. These managed to land, and are now, it is said, with the Chinese population. On board the E 20 Chinese stowaways were discovered in S in one of the holds and about 50 tons of cargo to be removed before they could be out. Referring to the matter yesterday, the Minister said that it was absurd that the Commonwealth should be called upon to spend so money in searching ships, and it was inconceivable that so many Chinese could be stowed away w someone knowing something about it. This was additional argument in favour of a Bill passed this session to make shipowners liable stowaways.

The following statement has been made Minister for External Affairs:—"The report reference to the discovery of Chinese stowaways additional proof of the very urgent necessity exists for providing some punishment for the ing of stowaways to Australia. It looks, face of it, to have been quite impossible the stowaways who were discovered could have on board for so many weeks without the knowledge and connivance of some members of the crew not those in more responsible position. A few ago the Department had information from a reliable quarter that one the last trip of the E a sister ship to the Eastern, certain stowaways on board for Australia. A search was made a bane by four officials, and a further search carried out at Sydney by 20 Customs officers, withstanding these efforts, the presence of the aways was not revealed, although the Depart are informed that over 30 stowaways have landed from that ship. This defiance of the Immigration restriction laws of Australia cannot be allowed to continue. It has also been brought to notice that in the case of desertions of Chinese members of crews, the fine which may be laid on conviction is paid in the first place by ships and recouped from compradors in China, under circumstances in which the shipowners seem to run no risk whatever."

ST. ANDREW'S COLONIAL HOMES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At present we are in need of funds carrying on our work which has grown consibly during the past year. There are now 270 men in residence and many more are desirous of admission. Besides the actual support of the men and the cost of the establishment, we need money for a number of special calls in connection with our extensive organisation.

May I say through your columns that we would be grateful if your readers will send me a Christmas Gift to help us at this time ?

Our children come from all parts of India.—Yours etc.

J. A. GRAHAM.
Honorary Superintendent.

Kalimpong, Bengal, Dec. 18.

THE "Retch" of St. Petersburg states that from the 14th October to the 14th November 178 death sentences were passed in Russia, fifty-two of which were delivered at Kieff. Fifty-three persons were executed. In the beginning of the year there have been 1,481 death sentences and 581 executions.

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Relations with Foreign Powers

THE SITUATION IN INDIA.

OUR NAVAL SUPREMACY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

Parliament was prorogued this afternoon.

The King's Speech from the Throne said: "My relations with foreign Powers continue friendly.

"Several important agreements have been concluded tending to the consolidation of peace.

"There is reason to hope that wise and conciliatory counsels will prevail in the Balkans and that an amicable settlement will be reached.

"With the consent of the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin I have appointed commissioners to attend the International Opium Conference at Shanghai to suggest measures for the gradual suppression of the opium traffic with a view to assisting China to eradicate the opium trade from her Empire.

"Raids on the North-West Frontier of my Indian Empire rendered military operations necessary. These were successfully devised and conducted by all concerned.

"Famine has been met by the people of India with great courage and self-reliance, and the efforts of my officers to relieve the suffering and to restore prosperity have been effective and unremitting.

"I deeply regret that the tranquility of parts of India has been disturbed by a conspiracy by evil-disposed persons against the lives of my officers and the continuance of British rule; but these actions, while they have necessitated deterrent legislation of an exceptional nature to protect life and property and order, have also evoked in all parts of India demonstrations of loyalty.

"Therefore my Government has felt justified in pressing measures enlarging the share of the Indian peoples in the administration of the country, and I hope that these measures will be received in the spirit of mutual trust and goodwill in which they are proposed.

"My Navy remains in a high state of efficiency, and steady progress continues in the reorganization of my military forces.

"I regret that no settlement has been reached in the Education and Licensing controversies."

SUFFRAGETTE RELEASED.

Forestalling a Demonstration.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

Miss Chrystabel Pankhurst, the Suffragette leader, who was sent to prison in October in connection with the disturbances at the opening of Parliament, has been released, thus forestalling a demonstration.

ITALIAN ARMY COMMANDS.

Startling Decision.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

A sensation has been created in Army circles in Italy by the statement that a Commission, presided over by the King, has decided that none of the twelve Army Corps Commanders shall retain his command in the event of war.

GERMAN FAR EASTERN GARRISONS.

Soldiers to go by the Siberian Railway.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that Germany has decided to cease sending troops to the Far East by sea, and has arranged with Russia to utilise the Siberian Railway.

BRITISH TRADE-MARKS IN JAPAN.

Cause of the Situation.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

Replying to a complaint of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce regarding the piracy of trade marks in Japan, Sir Edward Grey says that the situation is largely due to the failure of foreigners to take proper action to secure their rights.

He recommends traders to appoint a common agent at Tokio to watch their interests.

BATTLE AT TABRIZ.

Two Thousand Casualties.

DISGUISED WOMEN KILLED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that the correspondent of the "Russ" at Teheran telegraphs a graphic account of a battle which was fought outside Tabriz on November 29th, resulting in the defeat of the Government forces.

The casualties on both sides totalled two thousand and included sixty-seven dead women who had disguised themselves as men and fought amongst the revolutionaries.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 20.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Salsette," with the English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. to-day and the s.s. "Morea" left for Colombo and Australia at 9 p.m. to-day.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

Effect of the Sultan's Speech.

RESENTMENT AT VIENNA.

MONTENEGRO BOYCOTT'S AUSTRIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

The tone of the reference to Austria in the Sultan's Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Turkish Parliament, is resented in Vienna. It is not, however, expected to affect the negotiations owing to Austria's anxiety to secure the termination of the boycott.

Austria-Hungary has sent a memorandum to the Porte, complaining of various acts of violence in connection with the boycott.

LATER.

A telegram from Sofia states that a section of the press considers the reference to Bulgaria in the Sultan's speech from the Throne as provocative. Political circles also fear that it will have an unfavourable influence on the negotiations between Turkey and Bulgaria.

LONDON, DECEMBER 20.

The Montenegrin merchants are starting a boycott of Austrian goods.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS

Tour in the Ceded Districts.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

On Saturday last, H. E. the Governor, in the course of his tour in the Ceded Districts, invested the young Nawab of Banganapalle, Sayid Ghulam Ali Khan Bahadur, the present Jaghirdar of the State, with the powers of a ruling Chief, in the presence of a large gathering of his subjects assembled in the Durbar Hall.

His Excellency went by a motor-car to inspect the Diamond Mines, where a Syndicate is erecting crushing machinery, which is soon expected to start operations, and afterwards proceeded to Nandyal by motor-car and thence to Guntur by train.

PUNITIVE POLICE TAX

Resented by Europeans.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

The Government's reply to the protest recently submitted by unofficial Europeans in Coconada, in respect of the punitive Police Force tax, which has just been received through the Collector, is causing great dissatisfaction among the community.

It is stated therein that, according to the Public Act, the liability falls on all the inhabitants, whether they did or did not participate in the acts which rendered the additional police force necessary, though Government have discretionary powers. Thereby they find no sufficient reason for exercising them in favour of the European community.

LORD WINDSOR'S ILLNESS.

Condition Critical.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

There was no improvement in Lord Windsor's condition yesterday.

To-day's news of Lord Windsor shows that grave anxiety continues to be felt.

EUROPEAN KILLED.

Run Over by a Train

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

A European, believed to belong to one of the Shamnagar Jute Mills, was run over by a train here last Saturday night and killed, one of his legs being completely severed.

THE ARBUTHNOT FAILURE.

Sir George Arbuthnot Released.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

Sir George Arbuthnot, who was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment at the end of September of last year, was released from the Madras Penitentiary this morning.

MADRAS REVENUE RETURNS.

Huge Deficit.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

The Madras revenue returns for November are 47 lakhs, as compared with 54 lakhs for the same month last year. There is a shortage under every head, the most important being that of 2 lakhs under salt. The total to end of November is 550½ lakhs as compared with 562½ lakhs for the same date last year.

MR. F. FAWCETT, Deputy Inspector-General for Criminal Intelligence and Railways, Madras, left on Saturday for England on retirement. He is succeeded by Mr. C. G. N. Clogstoun.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

The Arrests at Tuticorin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

The three Bengalis arrested at Tuticorin on suspicion of being connected with Anarchists and taken to Calcutta were brought back to Madras on Saturday and sent to Tuticorin to be set at liberty. It appears the Calcutta Police had nothing against them. The Police escorted the men from Calcutta and proceeded with them to Tuticorin at their own request.

THE EXPLOSIVES ACT.

Bengalis Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MIDNAPORE, DECEMBER 21.

Mr. Smithers from Shahabad commenced the hearing to-day of the case under the Explosives Act against Santosh Dass, Surendra Nath Mukerji and Jogjiban Ghose.

Mr. Gregory appeared for the Crown and two pleaders for the defence, in the absence of Mr. K. B. Dutt, who is ill.

Mr. Gregory explained the charges against the three accused, whom he described as close associates of the perpetrators of the Mozufferpore outrage and the Alipore Jail murder.

Mr. Donald Weston, District Magistrate, Midnapore, was then examined, his evidence being on the same lines as in the lower Court.

The case continues to-morrow.

THE ALIPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

The examination of witnesses for the prosecution continues daily in the Alipore Conspiracy Case, but nothing of any fresh interest has transpired. The principal witness to-day was N. C. Mukerjee, Inspector of Police, Tamluk.

MR. SYKES' RETIREMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 21.

The public at large will learn with much regret of the departure on leave, prior to retirement, of Mr. S. G. Sykes, who has held the post of Principal of La Martiniere, Lucknow, with such conspicuous zeal, devotion and ability for over a quarter of a century. It is questionable whether any man now in India has done so much for European education and the name of Mr. Sykes is known wherever the fame of La Martiniere has travelled. His retirement is a distinct loss to education and it will be difficult to replace him. It would be a graceful act and voicing public opinion generally, says the "Indian Daily Telegraph," were his services and his untiring devotion to duty to be recognised now at the close of his career in India in connection with his retirement. Mr. Sykes has been presented with a handsome silver tea set by the boys of La Martiniere and a substantial cheque from the masters for a study table, while the girls of the Martiniere Girls' School gave him a silver toilet set. The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Sykes creates a big gap in Lucknow social life.

LATE MR. BHATTACHARYA.

Proposed Memorial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 21.

The friends and admirers of the late Mr. Bhattacharya, Accountant-General, Punjab, are promoting a public memorial as a tribute to the "high character, genial temperament and devotion to public duty" of the deceased gentleman. A public subscription list has been opened and Sir Edward Baker, Mr. J. S. Meston, and Mr. F. C. Harrison are among the subscribers.

THE PATENTS BILL.

Punjab Chamber's Approval.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 15.

The Punjab Chamber of Commorse have informed the Government that they approve of the objects of the proposed India Patents and Designs' Bill and believe if it is passed that it will result, as is anticipated, in the encouragement of the inventor as well as giving him, and also the public, effective protection.

A BOMBAY COMPANY SUED.

Chief Justice's Order Reversed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 21.

At the High Court to-day his Lordship Mr. Justice Abdul Rahim, on behalf of the Bench, delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by K. M. Sheraji against the judgment of his Lordship the Chief Justice dismissing his suit against the Bombay-Burma Trading Co. with costs. Their Lordships set aside the judgment of the Chief Justice and gave a decree in favour of the appellant plaintiff for Rs. 11,900.

MOTORING THROUGH A DESERT.

A Remarkable Achievement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

A remarkable achievement is reported in the arrival at Baghdad of a motor-car belonging to an English firm which travelled across Mesopotamia from Aleppo to Baghdad. The route taken was via Alexandria and Anah to the Euphrates and thence apparently across the desert.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH POLITICS.

A Suffragette Scene.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE SILENCED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

Mr. Lloyd-George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, attempted to address a crowded meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation on the question of women's suffrage in the Albert Hall last night. The militant suffragettes refused to give him a hearing. Stewards carried from the building dozens of the suffragettes struggling and fighting. Many of the women chained themselves to pillars and chairs. Finally, Mr. Lloyd-George was compelled to stop his address.

The Education Bill.

REASONS FOR ABANDONMENT OF THE MEASURE.

There are more regrets for the loss of the Education Bill among the Churchmen than among the Nonconformists, many of whom threatened to revolt if further concessions were made.

Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, M.P. (Conservative), in a letter to the "Times" deprecates the abandonment of a final settlement of the education question merely owing to differences in figures hastily collected on both sides.

The "Times" suggests that the Bill be reintroduced, next session.

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that several members of the Cabinet favour a dissolution taking place in January on the ground that the Government will then be able to retain the support of that section of the Nonconformists who, if the Education Bill had been settled, would have left the Government owing to the socialistic tendencies of its legislation.

The Rev. Dr. Clifford, president of the Baptist World Alliance, advises the resumption of passive resistance on the part of Nonconformists.

Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Education, in a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, remarked that it was understood that the number of schools contracting-out should be strictly limited on a scale that promised to give a reasonable chance of their existence. No facts had been produced showing that the proposals in the Bill were inadequate. The meeting of the Church Council had altered the whole situation, and several new claims had been advanced with the support of the majority of the bishops. Hence the Government's conclusion that the Archbishop of Canterbury had not found it possible to obtain adhesion to the terms of the proposed settlement.

The Archbishop replying to this letter and surveying the details of the meeting of the Church Council, declares that Mr. Runciman's view concerning the vote of the Council was based on a complete misapprehension of the facts.

Beatification of Joan of Arc.

London, December 5.

The Pope has fixed the beatification of Joan of Arc for April next, She is to be proclaimed the Protectress of France.

Rugby Football.

THE "WALLABIES" SUCCESSFUL.

The Amateur Australian Rugby Union team (the "Wallabies") to-day defeated the Anglo-Welsh team by three goals three tries to nil. The "Wallabies" rested several of their best men with a view to the coming international contest. The Anglo-Welsh team was strong forward, but several of their best outsiders were absent owing to the county championship matches. Dix scored almost from the kick-off for the Australians, and Russell and Prentice added tries before half-time. Carmichael converted Russell's. In the second half Russell scored three tries, all as the result of fine combination. Carmichael converted two of them. The Anglo-Welsh forwards made several dangerous rushes, but their three-quarters were weak.

LEAGUE TEAM BEATEN.

The Australian Rugby League team (professionals) were beaten to-day by Halifax by three goals two tries to one goal two tries. The Halifax backs were smaller than their opponents and easily pushed the Australians, who, however, by tackling prevented a large score being registered against them. In the first half the home team scored a goal and two tries and on resuming Walsh registered a try for the Australians. Messenger scored from his own twenty-five, converting his own try. Halifax's goals in the second half were obtained from penalties due to the Australians' rough play. O'Malley was ordered off the field for deliberate obstruction.

THE BANNERJEE MURDER.

A Woman as Informer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

The "Indian Daily News" hears that a woman has come forward as an informer in connection with the Bannerjee murder.

LATER.

The Bengali woman who has offered herself as informer in the Banerjee murder case has made only a rambling statement and no action has been thought necessary upon it.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 21.

Colonel R. F. Allen, Royal Engineers, is transferred to half pay list, from the 16th September last.

Captain Jenkins, Staff Captain, Chief of Staffs Division, has eight months' leave out of India.

Brigadier-General Bower will be appointed to the Assam Brigade when Brigadier-General Mosworth vacates next month.

The death is reported of Captain J. Dauncy, Dorset Regiment, at Bellary, on the 19th December.

Lieutenant Dresser, Royal Field Artillery, embarks for India next month, on appointment, to the 25th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Captain West, Adjutant, 46th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to No. 2 Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant Ranking, 46th Punjabis, is appointed a probationer in the Political Department of the Government of India.

LORD MORLEY'S SCHEME.

General Approval.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 21.

Telegrams have reached Calcutta from a number of mofussils stations describing meetings expressing appreciation of the Councils Reform Scheme.

Babu Surendra Nath Bannerjee is getting up a public meeting here for next Wednesday to express appreciation of the Councils Reform scheme.

The Government of India's Proposals.

THE following is the text of the Despatch for the Government of India of which mention is so frequently made by Lord Morley in his reply which we published last Friday:—

My. Lord,—We have the honour to address you on the subject of the constitutional reforms which were initiated more than two years ago by His Excellency the Viceroy in a minute reviewing the political situation in India. Lord Minto then pointed out how the growth of education encouraged by British rule had led to the rise of important classes claiming equality of citizenship, and aspiring to take a larger part in shaping the policy of the Government, and he appointed a Committee of his Council to consider the group of questions arising out of these novel conditions. From the discussions thus commenced there was developed, by stages which we need not detail the tentative project of reform outlined in the Home Department letter to local Governments, no 2310-17, dated the 24th August, 1907. After receiving your approval in Council, that letter was laid before Parliament and was published in England and India. The local Governments to whom it was addressed were instructed to consult important bodies and individuals representative of various classes of the community before submitting their own conclusions to the Government of India. These instructions have been carried out with great care and thoroughness.

RECEPTION OF THE SCHEME.

2. The provisional scheme thus submitted to the judgment of the Indian public comprised the creation of Imperial and Provincial Advisory Councils, the enlargement of the Legislative Councils, and more ample facilities for discussing the Imperial and Provincial Budgets. Every feature of our proposals has aroused keen interest, and has met with ample and outspoken criticism from the most intelligent members of Indian society, and the voluminous correspondence which we now enclose may be regarded as an adequate and exhaustive expression of the views of those who are qualified to pronounce an independent opinion on the weighty and intricate matters now under consideration. In a country where the separation of classes, castes, races and communities, is so marked as in India, and little common national sentiment has as yet been evolved, the natural tendency is, as the Bombay Government have pointed out, for the advocates of each particular class or interest to consider how their own advantage can best be furthered, and to overlook the wider aspects of the subject. This tendency comes out strongly in the non-official opinions forwarded by the local Governments. From the landholders, whether Hindu or Mahomedan, the scheme has met with a generally favourable reception. With very few exceptions, they either approve of the proposals regarding Advisory Councils or make suggestions which leave their principle untouched. They welcome the separate representation of the landowning interest on the Legislative Councils, and many of them lay stress on the condition that the member elected to represent their class must himself belong to it. The Mahomedans point out that the reforms of 1892 paid no regard to the diversity of the interests involved, and that territorial representation in so far as it was then introduced, has placed a monopoly of voting power in the hands of the professional class. Most of them express their satisfaction with the scheme of Advisory Councils, and they are unanimous in their commendation of the proposal to assign special seats to Mahomedans on the Legislative Councils, though some of them urge that the measure of representation offered to them falls short of that which their numbers and influence entitle them to demand. On the other hand the leaders of the professional class regard the Advisory Councils as superfluous and illusory; they protest against class electorates for the Legislative Councils; and they demand the formation of territorial constituencies on a scale which would render their own influence predominant. Comparatively few opinions have been received from the commercial and industrial classes. But all of them, whether European or Indian, agree in complaining that their interests have received insufficient consideration and that they ought to have more members on the Imperial Legislative Council.

DESPATCH OF 26TH OCTOBER 1892.

3. The divergent opinions briefly summarised here bear striking testimony to the wisdom of Lord Lansdowne's Government in describing Indian society as "essentially a congeries of widely separated classes, races and communities, with divergences of interests and hereditary sentiment which for ages have precluded common action or local unanimity," and in insisting that the representation of such a community could only be secured by assigning to each important class a member specially acquainted with its views. The conditions which existed then are shown by the present correspondence to continue still. Indeed the advance in general education that has taken place since 1892, has added to the complexity of the problem by bringing to the front classes which were then backward and by making them more keenly conscious of their individual interests and more disposed to claim separate representation by means of special electorates. In framing the greatly enlarged scheme of reform, which is explained below we have given careful consideration to the views of all classes and we desire to acknowledge the value of the opinions which have been submitted by the educated members of all communities who though their number is relatively small deservedly occupy a special position by reason of their intellectual attainments and the attention they have given to public questions. With these preliminary observations we pass to the consideration, in fuller detail, of the actual proposals upon which we now submit our final recommendations to His Majesty's Government.

AN IMPERIAL ADVISORY COUNCIL.

OPINIONS ON ITS COMPOSITION.

4. The considerations by which we were influenced in proposing the creation of a Imperial Advisory Council are fully stated in paragraph 4 of our letter of 24th August, 1907. The Council then suggested was to consist of about sixty members, of whom twenty were to be Ruling Chiefs and the rest territorial magnates. The opinions of local Government on the advantages of the scheme are divided. The views of the Madras Government are wholly adverse; the Government of Bombay cordially agree with the principle involved, but demur to the combination of Chiefs and territorial magnates, and suggest an Advisory Council of Ruling Chiefs for consultation on questions affecting them alone; the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the United Provinces approve. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is opposed to a mixed Council, but thinks that a smaller Council of Princes to discuss matters of imperial and general importance might be of advantage, and suggests that to this Council there might be admitted a few men of wide reputation throughout India. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces takes substantially the same view. The Lieutenant-Governors of Burma and of Eastern Bengal and Assam approve generally of the scheme. Most of the non-officials receive with enthusiasm the general principle of associating the people more directly with the Government, but there is no unanimity in regard to the means by which this end may be attained, and the leading features of the Government proposal are generally condemned on various grounds. The main objections are that Ruling Chiefs will not sit with subjects of the British Government, who are necessarily of inferior status; that they have no knowledge of the conditions of British India and that they would for that reason be useless either for the purpose of advising the Government, or of diffusing information to the people. As regards territorial magnates, it is alleged that they are out of touch with the people, and that their interests are necessarily adverse to those of the great body of agriculturists.

CRITICISMS ON THE FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL.

5. Apart from the qualifications of its personnel the proposed Council is criticised on the grounds that it would have no legal recognition and no formal powers; that the Government would be under no obligation to consult it or to be guided by its advice; that its proceedings would be secret, and that Government would have discretion to publish or not to publish them as it thought fit; and that the views of a nominated Council would command no respect if they were in conflict with those of the elected members of the Legislative Council, while if the two bodies concurred in opposing the Government the difficulties of the situation would be increased. The views of a number of Ruling Chiefs have been ascertained by letter and by personal consultation, and several political officers have also been consulted. The majority of Ruling Chiefs are opposed to the formation of a Council on which Ruling Chiefs and territorial magnates would sit together. Nearly all the political officers are of the same opinion.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

6. We have carefully considered and discussed these criticisms. In view of the opposition of the Chiefs to a Council of mixed composition, and of the unfavourable reception which our proposal has met with in British India, we consider that the published scheme should not be proceeded with at present. It is possible that in course of time the relations of Native States to British India may become more intimate, and that common interest may arise which might with advantage be referred for discussion to a mixed Council, or to a Council consisting of two Chambers, one of Chiefs and the other of Notables. But in present conditions we are of opinion that an attempt to create a mixed Council in any form would result in failure. We think, however, that there should be an Imperial Council composed only of Ruling Chiefs. The scope of such a Council would necessarily be narrower than that of a mixed Council, but there are many questions of an Imperial character on which the advice of Ruling Chiefs would be of great value, and we are of opinion that the time has come when they should be invited to assist the Governor General in the guardianship of common and Imperial interests.

PROPOSAL FOR A COUNCIL OF BRITISH INDIAN NOTABLES.

7 The question then arises whether, in addition to a Council of Chiefs, there should be an Advisory Council composed exclusively of Notables of British India. As to this our view is that if an experiment so is to be made in the direction of Advisory Councils, it should be made in the first instance by the institution of Provincial Advisory Councils on the lines indicated below, and that the question of an Imperial Council of Notables for British India only should not be entertained until the success of that experiment has been vindicated. It will always be open to the Viceroy to ask for the advice of members of Provincial Councils if he so desires.

THE COUNCIL OF CHIEFS.

8. Concerning the manner in which a Council of Chiefs should be called into existence we observe that legislation is not necessary and would not be appropriate; we consider that the Council should be created in the exercise of the right of the Viceroy to choose his own advisers in respect of matters which are under his control as the head of the Government. This disposes of the various suggestions put forward in the papers as to local recognition, statutory powers, election of the whole or part of the Council, periodical meetings, right of initiative, power to block Government measures by the vote of a majority of a certain strength, public discussion, and so forth. It puts the scheme on its proper footing and leaves it to develop by the natural process of growth to which all successful political institutions are due.

NUMBER AND TERM OF OFFICE.

9 Passing now to the questions of the number of the Council, the mode of appointment and the term of office, we recommend that it should be limited to such a number as is appropriate in view of the claims and traditions which have to be considered. We observe that the Imperial Privy Council proposed by Lord Lytton included only 12 Chiefs, and that His Lordship said that he could not recommend a larger number "without extending the honour to minors, or Chiefs of a rank too low for so high and honourable an office or to Chiefs not wholly fitted for the dignity of Councillors." Eventually only eight Chiefs were given the title of Councillor of the Empress. As the Council should in our opinion, be appointed by the Viceroy, it follows that neither hereditary tenure nor election would be admissable. The members would hold office during the Viceroy's pleasure, and it would be at his discretion to consult any of them, individually or collectively, as he might think fit from time to time.

SUBJECTS FOR DISCUSSION.

10. There is abundant evidence in the opinions that have come before us of the existence of a strong feeling that the Council ought to be given some power of initiative, and that their discussions should not be strictly limited to matters formally referred to them. This view appears to us natural and reasonable, and we recommend that any member should have power at any time to ask that a question be referred to the Council. It would of course be entirely in the discretion of the Viceroy to grant such a request. We do not, however, think it desirable in announcing the creation of the Council to enumerate by way of catalogue the subjects to be referred to it. Such an enumeration would, on the one hand, tend to limit consultation, while on the other it might lead to the Council being over burdened at starting with a list of subjects, some of which did not call for immediate consideration. We have little doubt that questions will arise from time to time the disposal of which will be materially facilitated by the deliberations of such a Council as we contemplate. We do not think it advisable to define the scope of consultation more precisely, and for the present, at any rate, we would leave the whole matter to the unfettered discretion of the Viceroy.

MEETINGS AND PROCEDURE.

11. For much the same reasons it does not appear to us to be necessary, until further experience has been gained of the actual working of the Council, to determine whether it should meet periodically, and, if so at what intervals. That will obviously depend partly upon the amount of business to be brought before the Council and partly on the questions whether the nature of the business is such as to call for personal and collective discussion, or whether it can more conveniently be dealt with by means of correspondence. It is true that the opinions on the subject, both those of the Chiefs and those sent up by local Governments, are in general agreement that the Council should meet once a year at least. It has, however, been pointed out by several critics that the expense of assembling the Council would be considerable, and could not fairly be charged either on the taxpayers of British India or on those of the Native States. We observe, moreover that some of the more important Chiefs dislike the idea of collective consultation, that they hint at difficulties of precedence among themselves, and that they evidently consider free discussion to be only possible among equals. These Chiefs express a preference for consultation by letter, or for the appointment of certain Chiefs to offer advise when they think it necessary. They do not wish to be invited to attend meetings, both for the personal reasons already suggested, and because of the expense and inconvenience and the interruption of their regular administrative work. It appears to us that there is much force in these objections. We believe, however that they might be got over by holding a meeting in the first instance for the purpose of inaugurating the Council, and of giving opportunity for an informal interchange of views, and then conducting the business of the Council by means of correspondence, unless some occasion should render it desirable to call together the entire body. In our opinion the proceedings of the Council when invited to assemble for collective consultation should ordinarily be confidential; but it would rest with the Viceroy after consulation with the Council to cause a statement of the subjects discussed and the decisions arrived at to be published,

PROVINCIAL ADVISORY COUNCILS.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S ORIGINAL PROPOSAL.

12. In our letter of the 24th August 1907, we suggested that the various Provincial Governments should, when the local conditions admit, be furnished with a selected body of advisers, whom they would consult upon all measures of importance affecting the populations committed to their charge. These Provincial Councils were to be of smaller size than the Imperial Council then contemplated, but their membership was to be large enough to embrace all interests of sufficient importance to claim representation on such a body. The greater and smaller landholders, industry, commerce, capital, and the professional classes were to be included in the Council; and it was observed that the association of non-official Europeans, standing for these important interests, with the natural leaders of Indian society in common consultation on matters of public importance would tend to promote a better understanding, and to clear away on both sides injurious prejudices and misconceptions. Each local Government was to be at liberty to consult its Advisory Council, either individually or collectively, in regard to any provincial question.

VIEWS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

13. The replies of local Governments are not unanimous, but on the whole they are in favour of the proposal. The Government of Bombay approve of the general idea, but consider that the practical success of the Council must depend on the personal weight and influence of its members, each of whom should, as far as possible, represent some important class or interest. Their number should not exceed 20; all should be nominated for three years; and the Council should elect its own President in the absence of the Governor. A separate Council of not more than five members should be appointed for Sind. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal proposes a Council of about 30 members representing large and small landholders, Feudatory Chiefs, European and Indian Commerce, tea and indigo, the professions, the University, the district boards and the municipalities. The Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces suggests that the Council should consist of 35 nominated members, including representatives of the province on the Imperial Council, and four elected members of the Provincial Legislative Council, the balance being made up by representatives of land, industry, commerce, the planting community, the professional classes, and educational and religious interests. The Council should be free to choose its own President and Secretary, and should conduct its deliberations in the absence of any Government official. The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma approves of the scheme as a general measure of policy, but considers that the province is not yet ripe for such a measure. The Lieutenant Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam thinks it doubtful whether a Provincial Advisory Council could be easily got together owing to the expense and labour of attending meetings. He suggests a Council composed of the members of the Legislative Council and representatives of other interests, including members elected by the District Advisory Councils which he thinks should be formed. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab dwells on the finding suitable men for an Advisory Council and a Legislative Council and observes that if, for the sake of uniformity, it is necessary to have an Advisory Council in the Punjab, its number should be the smallest compatible with adequate representation of the main creeds, classes and interests. He considers that five or at the most seven Councillors would be sufficient. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces proposes a Council of 25, comprising 8 members elected by district boards and large municipalities, 6 members nominated to represent the commercial classes and minorities, and 11 official members. The Madras Government criticise the published scheme on the grounds stated at length in their letter of 13th March, and, instead of creating a Provincial Advisory Council propose to consult the non-official members of their Legislative Council informally when the require advice. In regard to the question whether the proceedings of the Council should be strictly private and confidential, or whether some provision should be made for public conference we find few definite expression of the opinion of local Governments. The Governments of Eastern Bengal and the United Provinces appear to contemplate giving a certain amount of publicity to the proceedings of the comparatively large Councils which they propose, and the Government of Bombay, though they propose a relatively small Council do not suggest that its proceedings should necessarily be confidential. On the other hand, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal advises that the proceeding should be "informal, private, and confidential," while for the Punjab a small confidential Council is proposed.

VIEWS OF OTHER PERSONS.

14. The opinions before us from other persons are beyond doubt in favour of the creation of some from the Provincial Advisory Council, in order to bring the people more closely into touch with local Governments. There is, however, considerable diversity of opinion as to the size and constitution of the proposed Council. Suggestions vary from a small Council of not less than 10 representing land, commerce, the professions and retired officials, to larger bodies of 50. 60 or 80 members partly elected and partly nominated. Generally speaking, the tendency of the professional middle class is to propose a rather large statutory Council wholly or partly elected so as to represent a variety of interest, holding public sittings at regular intervals, and exercising extensive legal powers which would include an unlimited initiative power to ask questions and to call for information and papers, and an absolute or suspensory vote on Government proposals. The landholders are mainly concerned with securing adequate or preponderant representation for themselves, but many of them make much the same proposals as the professional class. The Maharaja of Benares puts forward the suggestion which has been adopted by the United Provinces Government, that the Council should have its own President and Secretary; Sir Faiyaz Ali Khan proposes an elected Council; the Raja of Malabar pleads for legal recognition, periodical meetings, public discussion, and election of members. The British Indian Association advocate district representation, power of initiating questions, and publication of opinions. The Muhammadan opinions are almost unanimous in desiring a Council, but differ as to its composition. Some ask for large Councils on which each district would have a representative; others propose smaller bodies with 25 or 30 members. Several writers suggest that religious interests would be specially represented. Among the Muhammadans of the Punjab the best opinion accepts a small Council of six or seven members as appropriate.

FINAL RECOMMENDATIONS OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

15. The demand for Advisory Councils of large size, and for opportunities of public debate, appears to us to have its origin mainly in the feeling, which has been generally expressed, that there ought to be greater facilities for the discussion of public measures than now exist. We recognise the force of this claim, but we think that it should be met rather by extending the powers of the existing Legislative Councils than by setting up large rival Councils which must to some extent conflict with them. In the recommendations which we shall presently submit to Your Lordship in regard to the Legislative Councils we have suggested the removal of the restrictions which now prevent debate on matters which are not, before the Council in the form of legislation and we believe that this change should satisfy those who ask for large Advisory Councils for the reason given above. But the question remains whether it would not be of advantage for the Head of a local Government to have a small body of Councillors to whom he could turn for advice before his policy was definitely shaped, or whom he could use as a channel of communication with the public in matters which could not conveniently be brought before the Legislative Council. Beyond doubt the bulk of opinion is in favour of the formation of some consultative body, and we recommend that Advisory Councils of the character indicated above should be constituted in these Provinces in which the Head of the Government is of opinion that they would be of service. Conditions vary, and we would not compel any local Government to make what, after all, can only be an experiment, unless local conditions were held to warrant it. But we believe that such Councils, if wisely directed, might become of marked value in some provinces. They would provide a means of obtaining advice both on proposals for legislation and on administrative questions, and of conveying information as to the intentions and motives of Government, and further they would be a visible sign of the desire of the Government to take the best minds in the province into their confidence. It is, however, in our opinion essential that such Councils should be limited in size and that the decision as to their numbers should rest with the Government of India. The reason for this is plain; the effect of any departure from the standard model would not be confined to a single province but would inevitably affect the administration of other provinces and of India as a whole. The appointment of members would naturally rest with the local Government, and in our judgment the criterion of membership should be distinction of some kind, whether arising from intellectual capacity, personal influence, or representative position. It follows from the fact that the Councils are to be advisory bodies only, that no legislation is required for their creation. We do not propose to attempt any formal enumeration of the subjects with which such Councils should deal. We think

it sufficient to say that the Council should consider matters referred to it by the head of the Government, but that any member should have power at any time to ask that a question be referred to the Council. It would of course be entirely in the discretion of the head of the Government to decline to refer a particular question to the Council. We are of opinion that a record should in all cases be kept of the subjects discussed and of the conclusions arrived at, and that it should rest with the head of the Government to determine in consultation with the Council whether and in what form a statement of the views of the Council should be published.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

16. The history of the various stages by which the Imperial Legislative Council has developed into its present form is given in Sir Courtenay Ilbert's "Government of India" and need not be repeated here. Under the law and rules at present in force the Council stands thus :—

EX-OFFICIO.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (or of the Punjab when the Council assembles in Simla), the Commander-in-Chief and the members of the Executive Council	8
ADDITIONAL.	
A.—Nominated members; not more than 6 to be officials; the non-officials to be nominated with reference to legislative business or to represent interests	11
B.—Elected members	5
(a) by the Legislative Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces ... 4	
(b) by the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce 1	
[Total —	24
or, including His Excellency the Viceroy	25

17. In our letter of 24th August 1907 we suggested that effect might be given to the principle of the representation of classes and interests by means of a Council constituted in the following manner :—

EX-OFFICIO.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal (or the Punjab when the Council assembles in Simla), the Commander-in-Chief, and the members of the Executive Council	8
ADDITIONAL.	
A.—Nominated members; not more than 20 to be officials; of the non-officials, one to be a Ruling Chief; four to be represent minorities or special interests, not less than two being Muhammadans; and two, when necessary, to be experts nominated for special purposes ...	27
B.—Elected members	18
(a) by the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Bombay	2
(b) by the non-official members of the Provincial Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and Burma	7
(c) by the nobles and the great landowners of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces	7
(d) by Muhammadans	2
Total ...	53
or, including His Excellency the Viceroy ...	54

PRINCIPLE OF REPRESENTATION.

18. We have carefully considered the proposals of local Governments on the subject and the large body of non-official opinions submitted. In our judgment these papers bear out to the fullest extent the conclusion that representation by classes and interests is the only practicable method of embodying the elective principle in the constitution of the Indian Legislative Councils. A great array of authorities may be cited in support of this opinion. Twenty years ago, in the course of the discussions leading up to the report of Sir George Chesney's Committee, Mr. (now Lord) MacDonnell, then Home Secretary to Lord Dufferin's Government, said in a note which was forwarded to the India Office : "The process of modifying the existing constitution of the Councils should proceed on a clear recognition and firm grasp of the fact that India is a congeries of races, nationalities, and creeds widely differing 'inter se' in a variety of ways." On the same occasion Sir George Chesney expressed similar views, and Sir Charles Aitchison observed that "the division of the people into creeds, castes, and sects with varying and conflicting interests" render representation in the European sense an obvious impossibility. A passage in Lord Dufferin's Minute annexed to the Government of India's Despatch of the 6th November 1888 describes the population of India as "composed of a large number of distinct nationalities, professing various religions practising diverse rites, speaking different languages, while many of them are still further separated from one another by discordant prejudices, by conflicting social usages and seven antagonistic material interests." This opinion is not confined to Englishmen, but is shared by competent Indian observers at the present day. In a recent address to a modern political association on the duty of patriotic Indians, His Highness the Aga Khan has given emphatic expression to similar sentiments. "In India," he says, "no such union as is essential to the creation of a strong, independent, homogeneous state is possible without centuries of consolidation. Even if we assume that the forces tending to unification are quickened by the machinery of modern civilisation, generations must pass before India is a nation. In very truth we can detect of signs of the advent of that unity which is the first essential to the creation of a modern State."

19. These views receive striking independent confirmation from the debates in Parliament on the Indian Councils Bill which became law in 1892. In the Upper House Lord Ripon referred to the extreme difficulty of "selecting men who represented the various classes of the community, and the various sections of opinion, as well as the various localities of India." Lord Kimberley said—"The notion of a Parliamentary representation of so vast a country—almost as large as Europe—containing so large a number of different races is one of the wildest imaginations that ever entered the minds of men." He went on to emphasise the necessity of ascertaining the feelings of "a most important body . . . . . the Muhammadans of India. If you were to be guided entirely by the Hindu popular opinion you would find yourself in great difficulty." Lord Northbrook considered that provision should be made "for the representation of different classes of people—people of different races and different religions." In a later stage of the discussion Lord Kimberly agreed with Lord Northbrook, and observed- "It has been found in this country not very easy to protect the interests of minorities by any contrivance that can be devised but there must be found some mode in India of seeing that minorities such as the important body of Muhammadans, who are frequently in a minority in parts of that country are fully represented. In the House of Commons the weightiest utterance was that of Mr. Gladstone, who referred to the difficulty of introducing the elective principle "in an Asiatic country like India with its ancient civilisation, with institutions so peculiar with such diversities of races, religions and pursuits." He also drew attention to "the danger of having persons who represent particular cliques or classes or interests, and who may claim the honour of representing the people of India," thus anticipating the observation, now made by the Bombay Government, that "the educated classes, although a very small minority, appear to claim to represent the interests of all sections of the people, and are inclined to oppose any measures which appear likely to lessen their influence." Mr. Samuel Smith spoke of "the endless shades of caste, race and religion in India;" Sir William Plowden and Sir Richard Temple followed in the same strain ; and the latter observed that "in fixing the ratio of members, the interests to be represented, and the classes which constitute the bulk of the people, ought to be the determining factors rather than the population."

20. To the principle thus affirmed by both Houses of Parliament Lord Lansdowne's Government endeavoured to give as wide a scope as was then possible, in the regulations framed by them for the constitution of the Provincial Legislative Councils. In the letters addressed by them to local Governments on the 15th August 1892, they enumerated the interests which seemed to be of sufficient importance to require representation, and indicated the manner in which the seats to be filled by recommendation should be allotted so as to secure the object in view. The question of the direct representation of those interests on the Imperial Legislative Council did not at that time arise, as it was believed that the non-official members of the Provincial Legislative Councils, as reconstituted under the regulations then about to be made, would form a sufficiently wide electorate for the Supreme Council. This electorate, however, while it has worked advantageously in the case of one class, can hardly be said to have afforded proportionate representation to the other interests concerned. Of the non-official members elected to the Imperial Council since 1893, 45 per cent. have belonged to the professional middle class ; the landholders have obtained 27 per cent. of the seats, and the Muhammadans only 12 per cent. : while the Indian mercantile community, a large and increasingly important body, have had no representative at all. The advance of English education, and the demand of influential classes and interests for representation on a more ample scale, now render it necessary to examine the whole subject in the light of the experience of the last fifteen years, and to treat it no more liberal and comprehensive lines than we have hitherto been able to follow. With the enlargement of the Imperial Council it ceases to be possible to relay exclusively upon a single source of recruitment. New constituencies must be formed, and in framing them we have to consider what sections of the population can properly claim representation for British India as a whole. With due regard for the limitations of a purely numerical test, we would refer to the following statistics of communities, interests, and adult male persons who can read and write, as indicating in a general way the main factors which enter into the problem. The figures are taken from the Census of 1901 and relate to British India only :—

Communities.

	Number.	Per cent.
Hindus	158,601,000	68
Muhammadans	58,804,000	28
Buddhists	9,411,000	4
Christians	1,904,000	·81
Sikhs	1,574,000	·67
Jains	479,000	·20
INTERESTS.		
Agriculture.....	155,678,000	67·1
Commerce and Industry	38,302,000	16·5
Professions	8,871,000	1·6
ADULT MALES.		
Literate in English	652,000	1
Literate in Vernacular ...	8,616,000	14

21. Starting from these data, and bearing in mind the principles laid down by Parliament in 1892 for the guidance of Lord Lansdowne's Government, we propose that the Imperial Legislative Council should be constituted as follows :—

A.—Ex officio members	8
B.—Official representing provinces ...	8
C.—Nominated members; not more than 15 to be officials; the non-officials to be representatives of minorities or special interests, or experts ...	18
*D.—Elected members	28
+(a) by the Provincial Legislative Council and by the Advisory Council of the Central Provinces ...	12
(b) by the landholders of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces	7
(c) by Mahomedans of Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab, and (alternately) Madras and Bombay	5
(d) by Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta and Bombay	2
‡(e) by representatives on Indian commerce	2
Total ...	62
or, including His Excellency the Viceroy	63

*Some of these may at first have to be nominated, pending the formation of suitable electorates but the intention is that all should eventually be elected, so far as may be practicable.

+ Legislative Councils of Madras 2, Bombay 2, Bengal 2, United Provinces 2, Punjab 1, Burma 1 Eastern Bengal and Assam 1, and Provincial Advisory Council of Central Provinces 1.

‡ To be nominated by the Governor-General in consultation with local Governments, until a method of election can be devised.

The Council, when assembled in full strength, would be composed (excluding the Viceroy) of 31 officials and the same number of non-officials, so that His Excellency would only be called upon to vote in the event of the Council being equally divided. Our reasons for the constitution which we propose are stated in detail in the following paragraphs.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE COUNCIL.

22 In our letter of 24th August, 1907, we suggested that the size of the Council should be more than doubled. Among local Governments, Bengal the United Provinces, and Burma approve of the proposals and make suggestions tending to raise the number still further. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces is alarmed at the demand for additional official members, and throws out the suggestion that their number might be reduced by giving each official vote a double value. Most of the opinions forwarded favour enlargement, and a number of persons either propose a number in excess of 54. or make suggestions for the representation of particular interests which necessarily involve an expansion of the Council beyond that limit. We are impressed with the unanimity of the feeling in favour of a large Council, and we consider that the rise in the standard of general intelligence, and the universal desire for a greater share in the management or public business, render an increase inevitable and desirable. In view of the various classes and interests which claim representation, we find it impossible to propose a smaller number than 62 or, including His Excellency the Viceroy, 63.

POWER TO CREATE AN OFFICIAL MAJORITY.

23. The principal of an official majority was accepted by His Majesty's Government in the correspondence which took place last year, and was embodied, with their authority, in our letter of 24th August, 1907. We can discover nothing in the present correspondence that would justify us in proposing its surrender. It is obvious that under existing constitutional conditions the Government cannot resign, it must be able to settle the budget and procure supplies for the service of the country ; add it cannot divest itself of the power to give effect by legislation to the decisions of His Majesty's Government. Those non-officials who who approach the subject from its practical side clearly realise the anomaly of the Executive Government being placed in a permanent minority. In the scheme submitted to us by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, who may be taken to represent the better informed section of Indian publicists, he carefully guards himself against any such idea. On the Councils outlined by him the Government is "assured of a standing majority behind it" and the head of the Government is further vested with a general veto. He asks only for "a minority—but a respectable minority" of non-official members. In all provinces the opinions which carry most weight owing to the position of the writers of their experience as members of a Legislative Council, proceed on similar lines; though the strength of the official majorities proposed by them differs slightly, and some suggest that official votes should have a double value, or that the official proposals should prevail and that no cognizance should be taken of the votes. We gladly recognise the moderation and good sense by which these views are inspired. At the same time, in order to avoid the inconvenience and waste of power involved in taking a number of officers away from their ordinary work merely for the purpose of voting on the Government side, we would reduce the official majority to the narrowest limits. Our scheme provides (excluding His Excellency the Viceroy) for 31 official members,—8 ex-officio, 8 representing provinces, and 15 appointed from among those officials at the headquarters of Government whose services can be made available without undue interruption of their ordinary duties. In the event of the Council being equally divided so that 31 officials were on one side and 31 non-officials on the other, the Viceroy's vote would turn the scale.

ORDINARY CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNCIL.

24 We have stated in the last paragraph our reasons for deeming it essential to retain the power of procuring in the last resort the support of a majority of officials in our Legislative Councils. Subject to this essential condition, we are prepared, in the Councils as constituted for ordinary purposes to make a far larger concession than has as yet been suggested and to dispense with an official majority. We have every hope that the confidence we are willing to place in the intelligence and public spirit of the non-official members will be justified and that increased responsibility will bring with it the requisite forbearance. We believe that on all ordinary occasions the Government may reckon with practical certainty upon securing sufficient non-official support to enable them to carry on the work of legislation with a Council containing less than the full quota of official members, and we are willing to give this system a fair trial. Our specification of the Council has been framed accordingly. The provision that of the nominated members not more than 15 shall be officials will enable us to dispense with an official majority for ordinary purposes, and we anticipate that it will hardly ever be necessary to appoint so large a number of officials as would secure an absolute official majority. In short, we propose to work normally with a minority, but to reserve power in the last resort to transform it into a majority.

OMISSION OF THE RULING CHIEF.

25. The inclusion of a Ruling Chief in the Imperial Legislative Council proposed last year is objected to by a large number of persons on the ground that it is anomalous that an outsider should take part in making laws by which neither he nor his subjects will be affected. and that in most cases a Chief can know very little about the subjects with which British Indian legislation is concerned. We have considered these arguments, and we recommend that a Ruling Chief should not from an obligatory element of the Council. When there happen to be special reasons for appointing one, it will always be open to His Excellency to appoint him to one of the seats reserved for nomination, where he might as the same time serve the purpose of representing a minority such as the Muhammadan or the Sikh community.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL MIDDLE CLASS.

26. Our proposal to assign seven seats to the non-official members of the Provincial Councils of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces the Punjab, and Burma is accepted by all local Governments except the Punjab, which observes that as the number of non-official members on its Provincial Council will probably remain small, "it would be difficult, though not of course impossible, to concede to them the right of electing a member for the Imperial Council." This portion of the published scheme has, however, been attacked on the ground that it gives to the professional middle class only three more seats (corresponding to the three additional provinces to be represented) than they now possess. Several suggestions are made for increasing the number by assigning two or more members to each of the Provincial Councils. We have considered these proposals, bu we find it impossible to give each of the seven Provincial Councils as many as two members without raising the total strength of the Imperial Council to an extent that would be inconvenient. We recommend, therefore, that the four provinces which will have comparatively large Provincial Councils, namely, Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the United Provinces, should be allowed to elect two members, the three provinces with smaller Councils, namely, the Punjab, Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Burma getting only one member each. This would raise the number of members elected by Provincial Legislative Councils from seven to eleven, which seems a fair allotment so far as the provinces with Councils are concerned. The case of the Central Provinces has also to be considered There is at present no Legislative Council in those Provinces, and there are difficulties in forming any kind of suitable electorate. For the present, therefore, we think that some use may legitimately be made of the Advisory Council, and we consider that the representative might be nominated by the Chief Commissioner in consultation with that Council. This is perhaps not a very great advance, but it represents a somewhat nearer approach to election than nomination pure and simple, which appears to be the only practicable alternative.

REPRESENTATION OF LANDHOLDERS.

27. The proposal made in our letter of 24th August 1907 that the nobles and great landowners of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the United Provinces, the Punjab and the Central Provinces should be represented by seven members is generally approved by the local Governments and has been well received by the landholders themselves and we consider that it gives sufficient representation to the landed interest. The question however of the manner in which the members are to be selected is a difficult one, and there is little uniformity in the answers. The Governments of Madras and Bengal propose to form electorates based upon income from land. The United Provinces has a scheme for election proper in Agra, and another for election by associations in Oudh. The Government of Bombay make no suggestion as to the manner in which the representative of the Bombay landowners on the Imperial Council should be selected. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces thinks that the formation of an electorate is impossible. and puts forward a scheme for election by Durbaris combined with nomination. The Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam proposes election by an association, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab is in favour of nomination. Among these conflicting opinions it is impossible for us, with the materials available, to make any definite proposal which would admit of general application. nor is it probable that any uniform system would be feasible throughout India.

28. We may, however, discuss, as briefly as possible, the various suggestions that have been made. Of the proposals put forward in our published letter election by the landholding members of the Provincial Councils is rightly objected to on the ground that the electors, numbering from two to four only, would be likely to differ over the selection of the candidates. Election by a constituency comprising all landholders who pay a certain amount of land revenue, or derive a certain income from land, is approved in principle by most people, though there is some difference of opinion as to the exact sum which should confer the franchise. But doubts are expressed by some Governments and several landholders as to the possibility of working such an electorate over an area so large as an entire province. and the question is one that can only be settled by actual experiment. If the landholders themselves take a real interest in the matter, and are anxious to demonstrate their fitness to exercise the privilege of voting, provinces will compete with each other in devising methods of election and the best system will in the long run prevail. Meanwhile we may point out that the success of the Calcutta University in organizing the election of Fellows by a large number of graduates scattered all over India furnishes some ground for believing that the difficulties anticipated will not be found insuperable.

29. When regular electorates cannot be formed, the simplest and most convenient method of selecting members would be to recognise election by associations. This practice has precedent in its favour. It was mentioned with approval in the Parliamentary debates on the Act of 1892, and in one form or another it appears in all of the existing regulation. There are, however, certain possibilities connected with it which may become more serious if the expansion of the Councils and the enlargement of their powers should stimulate the electioneering spirit in India. If election by associations is admitted as the standard means of giving representation to classes, it seems probable that rival associations may claim recognition, and that it may be difficult to decide between them. There is also the danger that an association may be captured by a small ring of politicians ; that its original character may be transformed by changing the conditions of membership or by manupulating admissions ; or again that the whole organization may exist as the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan has suggested, "more on paper than in practice." Lastly, where parties are formed within an association, with the result that the validity of an election is disputed and each party charges the other with fraud, it is obvious that the Government would find some difficulty in determining which of two rival candidates should be held to have been elected. For these reasons we consider that the recognition of associations as electoral agencies should be regarded as a provisional arrangement, to be maintained only until the interests which they purport to represent demand the formation of a regular electorate and succeed in satisfying the Government, that this step in advance is practicable. Where there are no representative associations, and electorates cannot be formed, the only possible alternative is to have recourse to nomination until the community have developed sufficient to be fit for a more independent system. In applying each of these methods regard would be had to local conditions. For instance in the United Provinces the claim of the British Indian Association, which represents the Oudh Talukdars, to elect a member deserves special consideration; but the principle to be borne in mind is that election by the wishes of the people is the ultimate object to be secured, whatever may be the actual machinery adopted for giving effect to it. We are in agreement with most of the landholders who have discussed the subject in considering it essential that in all cases the candidates for election should themselves be members of the electorate.

In framing these proposals we have not lost sight of the fact that the interests of landlords and tenants are by no means identical ; that our electorates will consist mainly, if not exclusively, of the former class, and that no means can at present be devised of giving the great body of tenants direct representation on the Legislative Councils. Their interests, however, are in no danger of being overlooked. In the debate in the House of Lords on the 6th March 1890 both Lord Ripon and Lord Kimberley pointed out that when the Bengal Tenancy Act was under discussion in Lord Dufferin's Council "the only representative of the ryots was the Government." Among the official members of the Legislative Councils there will always be some experts in to Indian land questions, who will be qualified to represent the views of the cultivators.

REPRESENTATIONS OF MUHAMMADANS.

30. All local Governments approve of the proposals for the special representation of Muhammadans which were made in our letter of 24th August 1907. These proposals are, as a rule, adversely criticised by the Hindus, who regard them as an attempt to set one religion against the other, and thus to create a counterpoise to the influence of the educated middle class. Some Hindus, however, recognise the expediency of giving special representation to the Muhammadan community, and the Bombay Presidency Association, while they object strongly to the creation of a special Muhammadan electorate, make provision in their scheme of a Council for the election of two members by the Muhammadan community. Notwithstanding their formal protest against the principle of religious representation the association doubtless realise that the Indian Muhammadans are much more than a religious body. They form, in fact, an absolutely separate community, distinct by marriage, food, and custom, and claiming in many cases to belong to a different race from the Hindus.

The first question is how many seats should be allotted to the Muhammadan community. After carefully considering the demands of the Muhammadans themselves and the views expressed by the Hindus, we think that the claims of the former will be adequately met if four elective seats are assigned to them, and provision is made for a fifth seat being filled by nomination until suitable machinery for election can be devised. The four elective seats should be permanently assigned to the four provinces which have the largest Muhammadan population, namely, Bengal, Eastern Bengal and Assam, the Punjab and the United Provinces. The fifth seat should be given alternately to Bombay and Madras, where the Muhammadan population is smaller, and for this it will be necessary to have recourse to nomination until satisfactory electorates can be formed.

The question of a Muhammadan electorate presents much the same difficulties as the formation of a landholding electorate. In most provinces the Muhammadans are in favour of election and regard nomination as an inferior method of obtaining admission to the Legislative Council. The Governments of Madras and the United Provinces propose electorates, based party upon property and partly upon literary qualifications, which appear to us to be well devised, but the former Government have since expressed a preference for nomination. The Muhammedans of Bombay are said to be widely scattered over the Presidency, and at present unorganised for common purposes, so that a special electorate cannot be created. In course of time it may be possible to arrange for election by a central association, but for the present their proportionate representation can be secured only by careful nomination. The Government of Bengal proposes a scheme of a similar character which includes graduates of five years' standing and holders of recognised titles ; both of these are doubtful features. The Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam suggests that the Muhammadan representative should be elected by the Provincial Muhammadan Association. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab considers it impossible to from a Muhammadan electorate, and proposes that the Muhammadan representative should be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor. We would deal with the question in the same way as we have proposed to deal with the representation of landholders. Our view is that in provinces where election by a regular Muhammadan electorate is feasible that method should be adopted ; that Muhammadan association should be made use of where electorates cannot be formed ; and that nomination by Government should be resorted to where neither of the first two methods is practicable. It will be for the local Government to determine, in consultation with the leaders of the Muhommadan community, which plan should be adopted.

REPRESENTATION OF COMMERCE.

31. In the scheme put forward by us in August 1907 two seats on the Council were assigned to the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Bombay. No provision was made for the representation of Indian commerce otherwise than by nomination. The opinions show that there is a general feeling in favour of increasing the number of commercial representatives. It is difficult, however, to find room for more than four such members, and it is doubtful whether merchants not residing in Calcutta will be willing to leave their own business to attend meetings of the Legislative Council. Taking four seats as the maximum that can be permanently allotted, we propose—

(1) that two seats should be given to the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Bombay as representing in the largest sense European commerce throughout the whole of India ;

(2) that two seats should be reserved for Indian commerce, the members to be nominated by the Governor-General, in consultation with local Governments, until a method of election by commercial associations is developed.

It may be said that the first proposal excludes from representation the European commercial interests of Burma, Madras, Upper India, Sind and the Punjab. On the other hand, the figures noted in the margin show how enormously the commercial interests of Bengal and Bombay preponderate over those of the other provinces. It may be added that the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta and Bombay will naturally receive refrences from the other Chambers on subjects affecting European commercial interests, and will arrange to have them brought to the notice of the Council by their own members ; that representative of the other chambers can be brought in by nomination as experts or in the place of officials ; and that all of these bodies will recommend members for the Provincial Councils who will bring forward their views in the debates on the Budget. None of the local Governments suggest any practicable arrangement for the representation of Indian commerce by means of election, but we are disposed to think that if two permanent seats are assigned to that interest, association will in course of time be formed which will be sufficiently stable and representative to admit of their being utilised as electoral agencies.

VALUE OF SEA-BORNE TRADE IN 1907-08.

	Rs.
Bengal	1,64,84,29,000
Bombay	1,67,53,10,000
Sind	42,65,26,000
Madras	43,70,37,000
Burma	63,55,69,000
Eastern Bengal and Assam	7,22,49,000

SEATS RESERVED FOR NOMINATION.

32. We have explained above our reasons for recommending that the full Council should comprise not more than 15 nominated officials, exclusive of the additional officials required for the purpose of representing the provinces. We find it impossible without increasing the size of the Council, to assign more than three seats to nominated non officials. This number, however, appears to us sufficient to enable the Governor-General to give occasional representation to the interests of minorities such as the Sikhs, the Parsis, the Indian Christians, the Buddhists, and the domiciled community, and sometimes to appoint one or two experts in connexion with legislation pending before the Council. It may reasonably be expected that some, at least, of these minorities will obtain seats by the ordinary process of election, while the others need only be represented at intervals. It must also be remembered that although 15 nominated officials are provided for under head C, so as to guarantee in the last resort an absolute official majority, it will scarcely ever be necessary to appoint more than about six, and it may sometimes be possible to nominate non-officials to some of the seats reserved for officials. When we give power we create responsibility, and a solid opposition of all non-official members will not be so lightly undertaken in the larger Council of the future as in the smaller Council of the past, where such opposition made no possible difference to the result.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

33. In our letter of the 24th August 1907, no specific scheme of a Provincial Council was put forward, but the general principle was laid down that the widest representation should be given to classes, races, and interests, subject to the condition that an official majority must be maintained. These principles have been borne in mind by local Governments in the proposals which they have made, except that the Bombay Governmens desire to have no majority even in a Council of the maximum strength.

GENERAL REMARKS.

34. In framing proposals for the constitution of the Provincial Legislative Councils we have proceeded on the lines followed in the case of the Imperial Legislative council. We have endeavoured to reduce the official majority to the narrowest limits by making the number of officials and non-officials (excluding the head of the Government) equal, so that, in the event of the full Council being equally divided, the vote of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor would turn the scale. We have also laid down that of the nominated members not more than a certain number shall be officials; the non-officials being representatives of minorities or special interest or experts. This will enable the head of the Government to dispense with an official majority in the Council as ordinarily constituted, while at the same time retaining in his hands the power to appoint the entire number of officials requisite to secure a majority of one in the full Council. We trust, however, that the closer association of officials with non-officials in public business, which will result from our proposals, will render it unnecessary to have recourse to this expedient. It may reasonably be anticipated that in the newly constituted Councils only as many officials need be appointed as will be sufficient, in conjunction with three or four non-officials, to enable the Government to carry their legislative measures. We have made no attempt to frame regular constituencies for the election of landholders, Muhammadans, and representatives of ndian commerce. The materials before us are insufficient for the purpose and conditions in different provinces vary too much for any uniform plan to be feasible. Some Government may be able to form electorates based upon payment of land revenue or income-tax or upon the income derived from land ; others may permit associations to recommend members ; and others again may have recourse to nomination. It must be understood, therefore that, in describing certain classes of members as "elected" we use that turn subject to the reservation that in some classes election in the ordinary sense may be found impossible or inexpedient. In any case the question to what extent election proper can be introduced will have to be considered further when the regulations are being drawn up after to Act of 1892 has been amended. With these general observations, which apply to all the Provincial Legislative Councils proposed by us except the Council for Burma we proceed to state our proposals for Councils of the maximum strength for each province.

MADRAS.

35. Under the rules at present in force the Madras Legislative Council stands thus :—

EX-OFFICIO

Members of the Executive Council ...	2
Advocate General	1
Additional.	
A.—Nominated members, not more than 9 to be officials; the non-officials to represent different classes, one ordinarily to be zamindar paying not less than Rs. 20,000 'pesh kash' annually	13
B.—Elected members	1
a by Corporation of Madras	1
b by Municipalities and District Boards	4
c by the University	1
d by the Chamber of Commerce, or other commercial bodies ...	1
Total ...	23
or, including the Governor ...	24

The statistics from 1893 to 1906 show the professional middle class, holding 66·6 of the selected seats; the landholders 5·5; European commercial members 24·1; and the representatives of Indian commerce 1·9. No Muhammadan has succeeded in obtaining a seat by election; and throughout the period the members elected by the district boards and municipalities have belonged, with one exception, to the professional middle class. The communities and interests for which provision ought to be made in any comprehensive scheme of representation are the following :—

COMMUNITIES.

	Number.	per cent.
Hindus	34,048,000	89
Muhammadans	2,457,000	6
Christians	1,024,000	2·7
INTERESTS.		
Agriculture...	26,356,000	69
Commerce and Industry ...	6,998,000	18
Professions	620,000	1·6
ADULT MALES.		
Literate in English ...	117 000	1·2
Literate in Vernacular ...	1,537,000	16·5

36. In their letter of 13th March 1908, after discussing certain alternative schemes, the Madras Government proposed a Council of only 33 members, which was too small for the needs of the province, and was open to the further objections that it gave insufficient representation to the professional middle class ; that it assigned no separate seats to the landholders, and only one seat to the Muhammadans ; that it made no provision for Indian commerce ; and that it reserved two seats for election by two General Assemblies similar to the representative assemblies of Mysore and Travancore on a plan which the local Government have since abandoned. In their letter of the 22nd August the Government of Madras have now put forward the following plan of a Council :—

EX-OFFICIO.

Members of the Executive Council ...	2
Advocate General	1
ADDITIONAL.	
A.—Nominated members not more than 18 to be officials; the non-officials to be representatives of special interests or minorities or experts	21
B.—Elected members	17
(a) by Corporation of Madras ...	1
(b) by Municipalities and District Boards	8
(c) by the University...	1
(d) by landholders	4
(e) by Muhammadans...	2
(f) by the Chamber of Commerce ...	1
Total...	41
or, including the Governor...	42

37. We recognise that this Council is framed on more liberal lines than that originally contemplated, but it is still defective in that it makes no provision for the representation of Indian commerce and the planting community by election. It also provides for a somewhat larger official majority than is really necessary. The Madras Government explain that they find it difficult to procure an official vote of more than 19 members including the Advocate General. They have, however, not realised that the full official majority will only be required on rare occasions, so that the inconvenience and dislocation of public business which they anticipate will not be experienced in practice. We are decidedly of opinion that the Councils of the four larger provinces should be formed on uniform lines, and after careful consideration of the local requirements we think that the total should be fixed at 46. We therefore recommend that the Madras Government should be required to enlarge their Council to a total of 46, excluding the Governor, as shown below :—

EX-OFFICIO.

Members of the Executive Council ...	2
Advocate General	1
ADDITIONAL.	
A.—Nominated members; not more than 20 to be officials; the non-officials to be representatives of special interests or minorities or experts ...	24
B.—Elected members —	19
(a) by Corporation of Madras ...	1
(b) by Municipalities and District Boards	8
(c) by the University	1
(d) by landholders	4
(e) by the planting community ...	1
(f) by Muhammadans	3
(g) by the Chamber of Commerce	1
(h) by the Indian commercial community	1
Total ...	46
or including the Governor ...	47

This scheme gives twice as many elected members as were originally proposed by the Madras Government ; it raises the representation of the professional middle class from 6 to 10 ; it gives 5 elective seats to the landholders and planters and 2 to the Muhammadan ; and it provides a separate member for the Indian commercial community.

(To be concluded.)

CHRISTMAS PREPARATIONS.

A Saunter Through the Streets

Noel ! Noel ! Christmas Time. Peace on Earth and Good Will towards Men ! How admirably the ideal Christmas is represented by the old-fashioned pictures given away with the various "annual numbers." The predominant features of these pictures are reproduced, year after year, and the public never grew tired of them. Snow-covered ground ; a wealth of red-berried holly and mitigating mistletoe; a complete absence of worry and care; the presence of abundant good cheer ; possibly a visit to church (to be next repeated exactly a year hence); the beaming countenance of the happy shopping parties, &c. Turn the picture round. The real differs sadly from the ideal. The crisp white snow becomes a filthy all-penetrating moist slush ; utter dislocation of business follows on the shors holiday ; Nature claims retribution in the shape of indigestion ; the visit to church probably entails a hurried vexatious hunt for the prayer-book which you knew you put "there" on your return from church last Christmas. Again, who has not realised the unutterable boredom of that "Merry Chrismas to you" and the difficulty of finding a satisfactory reply ? "The same to you" can only be classed with the hopelessly vulgar "granted," and probably the solution to be found is by getting off the mark first, and putting the other side in the position from which you wished to escape. Again, this is the Season for tips, and sycophancy reigns supreme. Still, be it a far off Australia sweltering in a temperature of 100 in the shade, or even at home where recent years have dispelled the idea that snow is the necessary corollary to Yuletide, Christmas is Christmas and the effect on mankind is the same. What exactly is this cause or why exactly the strings of the purse should be instinctively loosened at this period, it is impossible to say. Nevertheless the fact remains that there springs up within every human being a feeling of generosity either towards others or towards one's self. "It is a beautiful day; let us go out and kill something" is appropriately parodied by "It is Christmas time; let us go out and buy something"—and just as Nature at Springtime will put forth her best efforts to make everything appear attractive and pleasing, so now the trade will put on its most alluring garments, and inveigle passers-by to step in and have a look round.

The English were once branded as a commercial race, and most of us probably remember the famous retort given to the French ambassador who, in the course of a conversation, complained bitterly that England was not assisting France in her struggle of 1870. "But," added he, "what can we expect ? We always thought you were a nation of shop-keepers, and now we know you are." Out flashed the ready reply from the lips of George Canning's daughter : "And we always believed you were a nation of soldiers and now we know that you are not." Well ? We may be a nation of shopkeepers or not, but a walk through the City of Bombay soon convinces one that Bombay is a city of shops. Probably, too, there are few cities in the world so well situated geographically and with such opportunities of patronage. Every week crowds of travellers pass through like sand in an hour-glass. Bombay represents the neck and here a temporary halt has to be made. The homeward passenger fresh from up-country will require to make various purchases ; the new arrival from Home must obtain many things such as outfit, etc., necessary for an Indian existence Hence it follows that Bombay must benefit to the extent of all this demand.

A visit to some of the chief establishments will be amply repaid, and as being a matter of public interest, we feel we cannot do better than give our readers a little information on some of the Houses they are likely to be in search of to satisfy their various requirements at this time of the year.

As we stroll along, the place that attracts our notice and summons us to go inside is the

PATHÉ CINEMA CO.

with its fine reception salon in the Esplanade Road. Here we are enabled to sit and listen to music and songs of every possible kind. By means of the recent improvements made by this company, the human voice is reproduced in its original tone and without that discordant twang which at one time spoilt the reproduction. The Pathephone is a marvel of cheapness and perfection, and we emerge from the premises wondering how it is that any house is without one of these wonderful machines.

Leaving this house and still keeping to the Esplanade Road we arrive at

MESSRS. HOAR AND CO.,

who are this year again showing a splendid collection in gentlemen's clothing and various useful articles for travellers, such as portmanteaux, &c. The subject of dress is a matter of such vital importance, that we venture to say that any tailor who takes the trouble to secure a good name for sturning out well cut and fashionable suits need never trouble to look out for clients, since such work will recommend itself. Messrs. Hoar and Co. have a very fine selection of patterns and materials.

MESSRS. McALPIN AND HUGGETT.

On entering this establishment we were received by the genial Mr. Harry Huggett, one of the partners, who took great pains in showing us their splendid stock of leather goods. Everything conceivable in the leather trade is stocked by this house, from a dog's collar to a double set of harness. They seem to have made a specialty of Boots and Shoes, for those we saw were as good as any obtainable in London. Mr. McAlpin who has recently returned from home brought with him a large stock of harness and several other goods and so intending purchasers would do well to look him up.

MESSRS. KEMP AND Co.,

the Chemists, we notice, are still building new premises to replace their loss by the disastrous fire which occurred last May. Their new Laboratory promises to be the finest of its kind in the East and we notice signs of great innovations in the manufacture of "Drugs, Chemicals, Proprietary Medicines and Aerated Waters" : the latter we are told will revolutionize the trade in these beverages.

The large godowns in the Fort are arranged on modern principles and will, when completed, be well worth a visit from any interested. Their Colaba

THE PROBLEM OF THE "KINTALS."

And the Submerged Child Population.

We take the following from the Annual Report by Mr. N. L. Hallward, Inspector of European Schools, Bengal, on European education in the province for the year ending March 31st last :—In the Third Quinquennial Review of the Progress of Education in Bengal a passage in my last annual report was misrepresented as having held up the Colonial Homes of Kalimpong to admiration for the solving the whole "problem of the Kintals." This was not so. The passage in question merely stated that the problem had been effectually solved for 213 inmates of those Homes. No one who possesses even the most elementary acquaintance with the conditions of life among the poorer classes of Europeans and Eurasians in Howrah and Calcutta can fail to be aware that Kalimpong, however admirable, has not yet rescued, and can never hope to rescue, a tithe of the floating and submerged in these classes of the child population of the City. The question, as a whole, still awaits a solution, and it is a very urgent one; for the existing system of Day Schools, supplemented by a few Orphanages has entirely failed to cope with the situation. The reasons for that failure are in the main the same as those which have caused the partial breakdown of the English elementary system in the "slums" of the great cities. You cannot teach the children until they are clothed and fed, nor do so effectually unless they have decent homes to live in.

From the very valuable report of the Pauperism Committee of 1895 (this excellent Report ought to be brought up to date) it appears that in 1891 there were in Calcutta and Howrah 20,867 Europeans and Eurasians, of whom 6,724, or 32·2 per cent, were children: and that of the latter 1,597, or 23·7 per cent., were paupers, i. e., in receipt of charitable relief of some kind. Now, if we take the figures of the last census, we find that the total European and Eurasian population of Calcutta and Howrah had increased in the ten years between 1891 and 1901 from 20,867 to 30,398. This total is obtained by combining the figures of Subsidiary Table XLVI with those of Table XVIII in Volume VI A. Part II :—

Town of Calcutta	...	...	28,053
Suburbs	...	...	451
Howrah	...	...	1,804
Total	...	...	30,308

2,773 PAUPER CHILDREN IN CALCUTTA.

Assuming the same rate of increase for the six years from 1901 to 1907, the total European and Eurasian population may be calculated to have reached, in round numbers, 36,000, and the number of children 11,692, or 32·2 of the total; again, basing the calculation on the ascertained percentage of pauperism in 1891, it may be inferred that the number of pauper children, European and Eurasian, had risen to 2,773 in 1907. Now of these 2,773 children, who are either orphans or the offspring of parents that are wholly or partially unable to pay for their education the general public probably imagines that the large majority are having their education provided for. This is unfortunately very far from the truth. On the contrary, the existing Orphanages and Boarding Schools probably account for much less than half. For the Government Free Boarders grant for 1907 showed that there were only 833 pauper children in these institutions for whom relief had been claimed, about 700 of whom belonged to Calcutta and Howrah; to these 700 may be added the large majority of the children at Kalimpong, say 200, and about another 260 whose fees are paid by the Bruce Institution, Masonic Lodges, and various Charitable Societies. At most, then it appears we are providing for only some 1,160 out of 2,773, leaving 1,600, in round numbers, unprovided for. What of this residuum? Either they do not go to school at all, or else they attend generally with extreme irregularity, one or other of the numerous day schools. The rest of their time is divided between the streets of Calcutta and homes which are often utterly unfit for children. For a description of these "homes" the inquirer may be referred to the series of articles appearing in the "Statesman" under the title. "A Grave Social Problem."

The hopeless improvidence of most of the poorer class of Eurasians is notorious, and the absence of any system of compulsory education enables parents of this class to "trust in Providence," in other words, to divest themselves of all responsibility for their children's education and sometimes even for their food and clothing as well. The result is that a political and social evil of no inconsiderable magnitude is being engendered in our midst, and the pauperisation of the needy white and half caste population is increasing with dangerous rapidity. For, unless these unfortunate children are rescued from the streets, and from the clutches of drunken, covetous, or vicious relatives, they will infallibly swell the ranks of the "ne'er-do weels" and outcasts of society. What then, is the remedy?

THE SOLUTION.

The complete solution of the difficulty can only be attained, in the opinion of those best qualified by experience to judge by a combination of two expedients, a very large increase in the number of Orphanages—the existing institutions of the kind are filled to overflowing already—and fresh legislation.

The calculation made in the preceding paragraph show that there is a residuum of some 1,600 European and Eurasian children, either partially or wholly destitute for whom no place has been found in any of those Orphanages. The cost of maintaining them would amount to something like Rs.3,20,000 a year, if food and clothing be included in addition to board and tuition. Assuming that contributions from parents, relatives, or guardians were obtainable to meet half the cost of maintenance in the case of half the number of these unfortunates—a liberal assumption—there would still remain a sum of Rs. 2,40,000 yearly to be made up by charitable's subscriptions supplemented by Government grants, or a total recurring expenditure of at least £16,000 a year. To this must be added the initial expenditure required for providing buildings and equipment for the necessary additional Orphanages, which may be roughly estimated at 12 lakhs for every 200 children or 1 1-2 lakhs, and an allowance of half a lakh for land acquisition for each of eight Orphanages, making 4 lakhs, or 16 lakhs in all.

Note.—It is assumed that land would be acquired in the suburbs, not in the centre of Calcutta, and that 10 bighas of land could be purchased for each Orphanage at an average price not exceeding Rs. 5,000 per bigha. The whole scheme might thus involve an initial expenditure of 106,000, with a recurring expenditure of not less than £16,000 a year. Large as these figures are it is not too much to say that the solution of the problem would be cheap at the price.

A beginning at least might be made if every encouragement were offered by Government to all those devoted workers who are willing to spend and be spent in the furtherance of this great object. The volume and the ready flow of Calcutta charity are famous, and a concise recital of the plain facts as to the appalling conditions under which the majority of these poor children exist would alone suffice to call forth a generous response to any appeal. Much, too, might be hoped from Home and from the States.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

But legislation is also necessary, and there seem to be no reason, apart from the novelty of the suggestion, why that legislation should not be confined in application to the classes immediately concerned, leaving the surrounding Indian population wholly unaffected by it. What is wanted is (a) the power to compel European and Eurasian parents according to their means, to pay for the maintenance and education of their children, and (b) the power to remove children altogether from the contaminating atmosphere of homes that are no homes, the power, that is, to substitute the legal guardianship of the Head of the Orphanage or Home for that of the dissolute or drunken parent or guardian. Without these legal provisions even the most admirably complete system of Orphanges would fail to solve the difficulty in very many cases, for, like as with Penelope's web, the good achieved during term time is otherwise undone during the holidays.

The following extract from a letter recently written by an expert on the subject of Calcutta pauperism will fitly close this paragraph:

The uplifting of the ever-increasing proletariat can in my humble opinion be best effected, and what is more, from a purely State point of view, economically effected, by introducing a system of compulsory education, not necessarily free, and the nearer the education approaches the industrial, the greater will be the advantage to the State and to the individual. The children of a nation are a valuable asset. We can find substitues for coal and other natural products but there is no substitute for manhood and womanhood. All European countries recognise that the State has a right to interfere in these matters, in its own behalf, as well as that of the children, and India cannot afford to lag behind."

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT AND CHRISTIANITY.

Dr. Lyman Abbott, in the number of the Outlook in which he announced that President Roosevelt would join his editorial staff, began a series of papers on "What is Christianity?" Here are some of the main points from this first article :—

"If anyone can give us any light on the questions, What are we here for? and What can we do to make life more worth the living? surely we shall be glad to give him a hearing. There are a great many intelligent men and women who think that they have gotten such light from the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth.

"All that we know of him and his teaching is contained in four little booklets which, bound together, are comprised in less than 140 pages of my pocket Bible.

"Let us suppose that in our inquiry as to what the great religious teachers of the world have to say on the question what we can do to make this world a better and a happier one, we have come upon these four booklets; have inquired as to their date and authorship; have learned that they were written at the close of the first century or the beginning of the second; that the man whose life they describe lived in the first part of the first century—nearly nineteen centuries ago; that he was a Jew, and lived and taught in Palestine, a Jewish province of ancient Rome; and that he is regarded by all who call themselves Christians as the founder of their religion. With this somewhat scanty but still sufficient information for our immediate needs, we begin to study the biographical memorabilia to find out what were the principles which Jesus inculcated and what was the spirit which animated him. We should be able, if we studied them without the helps—or hindrances—of modern commentators, to summarise the teachings contained there somewhat as follows :

SEEKERS OF HAPPINESS

"All men are seeking happiness; but they do not understand the secret of happiness. It does not depend on our conditions or our possessions, but on our character; not on what we have or where we are, but on what we are. The way to enjoy the [illegible] is not Get all you can and keep all you get, but Give good measure, pressed down and running over, for with what measure you mete men will measure to you again. The way to enjoy the world is to give yourselves up, selfishly to the service of your fellow-men and take as a free inheritance what life brings to you; it is the meek who inherit the earth. The way to win enduring honour is not by fighting for it; it is the peacemakers whom future generations will call the children of God. The way to a kledge of God is not a study of theology, but simplicity of purpose and cleanness of imagination; by purity of heart we come to know God.

"So, also, the way to please God is not by sacrificing oxen and doves to him in the Temple, but by sacrificing your own inclinations that you may better serve his children in their need. The heretic who goes after the robbed and wounded traveller is more religious than the priest or the Levite who hurries by to the Temple service. In the last great day God will not ask, What church did you attend? or, What creed did you subscribe to? but, Did you feed the hungry and visit the sick and the imprisoned? Service is the end of life and the test of character, and he that is ambitious to be great, let him be the servant of all.

"This is the way to be acceptable to God; this also is the way to be God-like, for this is the spirit of your heavenly Father. He is not to be dreaded, to be looked at from afar in awe. He is a righteous God, but he has the kind of righteousness which overflows in ceaseless, patient effort to make his children righteous. You might learn this, if you would, from nature. For his rain falls on the just and on the unjust alike.

"If we read these Gospels at all carefully, we have observed a frequent repetition of the phrase Kingdom of God or Kingdom of Heaven. We wonder what this means. We wish to know what Christ's hearers would have understood him to mean by it. To ascertain the answer to that question we look into the religious literature of the Hebrews, which is fortunately close at hand in a convenient form. We find that whereas most nations looked back for their golden age, these people looked forward for theirs. Their prophets foretold a time coming when there should be no more wars, when the implements of warfare would be reforged into agricultural tools, when Governments would no longer be despotic, for men would be self-governing, when education would be universal, when property would be so equably distributed that every man would own a share in the earth's surface and sit under his own vine and fig tree. This new social order was the Kingdom of God, or the Kingdom of Heaven.

PERSONAL RIGHTEOUSNESS.

"This Kingdom was the subject of most of Christ's discourses. In his first sermon he referred to one of the ancient predictions of this good time coming, and told his hearers that he had come to bring it upon the earth, but aroused their vehement anger by assuring them that all nations would share in it equally; not the Jews only. In his next sermon he described the nature of that Kingdom and how it was to be brought about, not by political changes—substituting Jerusalem for Rome as the world's metropolis and the Jews for the Romans as the world power—but by personal righteousness, by brotherly tenderness, and mutual helpfulness, by faith in God and faith in one's fellows.

"In subsequent sermons he explained that this Kingdom of God would not be let down upon the earth out of heaven suddenly, but would grow up on the earth, slowly and silently, like a plant from a sed; that evil influences to hinder and thwart it would grow up also; that it would not be miraculously given by God, but painstakingly earned by men; that it would be like a treasure which a man found and for which he gave all that he had; that it would cost, to those who achieved it, hostility, obloquy persecutions, life itself; but that it would at last be triumphantly and permanently established.

"Those teachings may all be summed up in the one word Helpfulness. Or, to interpret it a little more fully, in three articles of faith. We can do something, and we will do all that we can, to make this world a better and a happier world and life more worth living. We will do this in our home, our village, our nation. We will do this in business, in society, in politics, in church. We will do it in the way in which we get our money and in the way in which we spend our money. This shall be our mission in life."

THE Forest Department of the Punjab has taken to complaining of the short supply of railway wagon at Changa Manga, for the carriage of wood fuel. The reply of the Railway to the Forest Department is of much the same sort as its reply to the merchants, that the demand for wagons, instead of being spread evenly over the year and regularly repeated every year, comes with a rush at particular periods of the year, and is uncertain in its annual recurrence as well as fluctuating in its size. But it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab obvious that a carrying Company, such as the North-Western Railway, should provide carriages to meet the needs of the owners of goods, and that it cannot require merchants to suit their consignments to the convenience of the Railway.

BY THE WAY.

THE "SARDINIA" DISASTER.

Two things are notable in the burning of the "Sardinia." The first is the difficulty experienced with the Arab passengers, the pilgrims to Mecca. These poor creatures seem to have lost their heads and by doing so contributed to their destruction. When they were told to leave the hatch they clung desperately to it. When they were invited to jump into the sea most of them obstinately refused, though the boats waiting round the ship would almost certainly have saved them. Indeed so far as one can judge from the facts already reported, the few who did jump were picked up by the naval pinnaces, while the others who feared to leave their place forward perished miresably. The other feature is more welcome, we mean the heroism of the captain. With that self-devotion which is a tradition of British seamanship, he refused to leave his post, and with the flames menacing him made effort after effort to beach his ship. He died in the endeavour, and one can only hope that he knew before death descended on him that his gallantry had been successfull. It is a fine story, this of the captain; and there is no reassen to complain of the manner in which all possible help was rendered from Malta. The loss of life is considerable, though European passengers appear to have escaped wonderfully; but things might have been much worse but for good men on board and good men ashore.

MILTON AS ANTI-SUFFRAGIST.

Milton cannot be denied to the Radicals. Professor Manley, of Chicago University, was probably right when he declared, at the celebration of the tercentenary of the poet's birth, that Milton would be in favour of every advanced modern movement except woman's suffrage. The comment may be just, however, and at the same time useless. For as times change men change with them, and it is possible that Milton, had he lived in our more spacious days, would have been a very different political thinker. We are not sure that he was not the kind of man to be terribly frightened at the progress of democracy. It may be also that his attitude towards women would have changed, though that is harder of belief. As it is, he seems in this respect to have missed his proper age and nation. He would have made a good Turk of the oldest fashion. If we remember rightly, it was a great French critic who pointed out this fact very decidedly. But Dr. Johnson, who had a great respect for the sex, did not spare Milton when he came to deal with his matrimonial and paternal behaviour. The essay on the "Lives of the Poets" may be thought cruel, as it is certainly in some particulars short-sighted; but that the poet gave reason for the tone of almost savage satire directed against his domesticities there can be no shadow of doubt. For ourselves, we never read "Paradise Lost" without thinking of the poor daughters who took down the glorious words from the poet's dictation. They were probably the first of many who have wished "Paradise Lost" shorter.

EDUCATION FOR THE SOLDIER.

Not as gratifying as could have been hoped is the War Office report on the steps taken to provide technical instruction for soldiers. On the whole, the men who completed courses seem to have acquired a degree of proficiency in their chosen occupation which will be of the greatest value to them on their return to civil life. So far there is little reason to be dissatisfied with the experiment. The unfortunate element in the report is that which concerns the number of men who volunteered for instruction, attended the classes for a time, and then relinquished them. In Gibraltar 144 men volunteered and paid the required advance fees; but forty two of the number never attended a class, while those who began well quickly fell away, so that only eighteen completed their courses.

FASHIONS IN PENS.

Mr. Harold Cox's ironical question in Parliament whether it would be possible to substitute quill pens for steel pens throughout the public service "in order to encourage small holders who keep geese" might be a covert hit at Birmingham where steel pens are mostly made. The slow dying out of the immemorial quill is not likely to be checked. Its last stronghold is where one would expect to find it—among those lovers of old ways the lawyers. People nowadays who want a bundle of quills go not to the common stationer but to the law stationer. In all the law courts quills are still used although even there they are fast being superseded.

STEEL PENS IN COURT.

Even judges are sometimes seen nowadays taking notes with a steel nib. The barristers' bench presents contrasts between the old and the new. You will see one writing the verdict on his brief with a squeaky but fluent quill, while his learned friend employs a fine gold-mounted fountain pen. People who are attached to quills say they cannot write with the steel pen, and avow that a gold nib is the only competitor in fine penmanship with the flexible quill. So entirely have quills gone out of common use that it is curious to remember that steel pens were hardly known seventy years ago. Goose quills were used for ordinary writing, but swan quills give finer results, and for ornamental penmanship the best is the delicate crow-quill. Only a few of the goose's feathers make good pens, and they have to be treated by an elaborate process (cleared of grease, &c.) before they are fit to be cut.

THE MOTOR IN SIAM.

Possibly the most enthusiastic motorists in the world are the Siamese, from the King downwards, there are no precise statistics, as there is no registration, but a competent authority has computed that there are 350 to 400 moter-cars in Bangkok and a far greater number of motor-boats on the river and canals. Both motor cars and boats are now made use of in State and religious functions. Not long ago a Buddhist high priest was escorted to his temple by a procession of some forty gaily decorated motor-cars, a bizarre mingling of the East and West. At the end of the Buddhist Lent a ceremony called the "Thot Krathin" takes place, in which the King of Siam, or some one deputed by him, visits the principal temples and makes presents of robes and other articles of ecclesiastical use to the priests. There is a striking water pageant in connection with this. Hitherto the King, in a gorgeous state barge over 100ft. long, propelled by 100 or more gorgeously dressed rowers, and escorted by other similar barges, has visited several of the chief riverside temples to give presentation robes to the priests. This year the procession was composed of gaily decorated motor-boats—sixty of them. King Chulalongkorn led in the first boat, followed by the Crown Prince and other princes and nobles, and after the robes had been presented to the priests a regatta was held.

SIR HIRAM MAXIM was written an introduction to "Aerial Warfare," a book which Mr. Lane is to publish. The writer is Mr. A. F. Hearne, and the purpose of the book is to point out the possibilities of the aeroplane and the airship in the new developments of the science of warfare. There are many illustrations in the volume.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WAX MINIATURES.

Portraits taken in wax are nothing short of a craze at present. Wax-modelling is, of course, far from representing a new invention, and the curious old pictures in the Wallace Collection and in private galleries testify both to the popularity of the art centuries ago and also to the lasting powers of the plastic material. Unlike other old-fashioned arts and crafts which are in vogue to-day, it can hardly be said to be a revival, wax-modelling—if it only consisted of the hideous early and mid-Victorian flower bouquets which were enshrined in all their ugliness in glass cases—having always taken a place amongst the knowledgeable crafts. As miniatures, however, modelled wax is a novelty, and it is not to be wondered at that already many well-known people have sat to the wax sculptor, and are choosing to go down to posterity in wax rather than on canvas. As a matter of fact, wax is extraordinarily permanent. If well covered up—protected from air and dust—a picture will last for years, no atmospheric extremes of heat or cold having the least effect on it. A miniaturist in wax prefers to work from a living model. To get a good likeness as many sittings are required as are necessary to the portrait painter who undertakes a head-and-shoulders picture, while the wax sculptor is, moreover, most careful with regard to the choice of a studio, a good light being of paramount importance where the subtleties of reflection and shadow mean so much. Wax portraits are chiefly worked on a plain sheet of glass, not unlike a photographer's plate. The wax—which is procurable at any good art shop—is made plastic in advance before the arrival of the sitter, a conveniently sized piece being divided from the candle-shaped blocks in which it is sold and worked into a soft and malleable condition. Wax, however, soils so quickly that as little manipulation is advisable as possible, the sculptor, once the glass is spread and the background worked in preferring to mould and coerce the soft lump into shape with an ivory or bone instrument. The utmost delicacy of touch is repuired, and the sculptor, in fact, relies on little else, the finest work being often done with a single tool. In addition to the plain miniature in white, black, or tinted wax, the most lovely effects in colours are now procured, the artist working with powdered paints, blending and toning each shade until the softest flesh tints are procured. Wax modelling from an amateur point of view is still—happily for those who wish to be beforehand with a new hobby—in its infancy, although there is no denying that before long it may run the risk of being overdone like other branches of art. As an interesting work to take up at home, or adopt as a talent with which to specialise on visits, it can hardly be excelled, owing to the small amount of "plant" and the infinitesimal cost of materials required. Lessons from a professional sculptor are, of course, indispensable. There are technicalities involved in manipulating the lovely shell-pink or pearl-white and black wax which are expert work, and well repay the cost of special instruction. In the opinion of a clever artist, who has made a speciality of wax-modelling, and has expressed her willingness to give lessons, proficiency should not be a difficult matter, provided, of course, that the beginner can draw and model in clay. There are so many branches of the work when once begun, that the original idea of evolving bas-reliefs can be made only secondary to the almost more difficult art of modelling figures. Like the much-admired portrait groups at the doll exhibition recently, one of which—the head of Shakespeare—was the work of the artist mentioned above, an exact replica in miniature of a sitter can be produced in wax, which looks much more lifelike than marble, while in a year's time, when it hardens, it is almost as lasting.

ODDS AND ENDS OF WOOL.

Odds and ends of wool have an inconvenient habit of accumulating, treasured remnants of Alloa yarn from the last box of charity comforters and shawls, and the scraps of Berlin and fleecy wool seldom appearing to do away with the necessity for buying fresh materials. Many small articles can, however, be made out of spare half-ounces, which will come in most usefully for bazaars or for Christmas gifts for children. One of the simplest articles is the woolcovered tennis-ball. If the wool is of medium thickness, steel needles No. 16 should be used, ten stitches being cast on, followed by a plain row. The second row is also plain, excepting at the end, when two should be knitted into the last stitch. This row must be repeated until there are thirty stitches on the needle, when a fresh shade of wool may be introduced, so as to use up different coloured scraps. In the next row, one stitch should be slipped, nineteen knitted, and the work turned. In the next row, the first stitch should be slipped, nine knitted, and the knitting turned. In the following row one must be slipped, ten knitted, and the work turned. The work must then be continued in this way—an extra stitch being always knitted from the side—untill thirty stitches are again worked. The order must then be repeated from where the change of colour was made until there are eight gussets, when the knitting can be cast off, the tennis ball inserted, and the gap neatly drawn together. Another capital use for old wool may be found in crocheting children's reins. These are made up over cord instead of being knitted in the old-fashioned garter style. A cord three yards in length and half an inch thick should be procured. A chain must then be crocheted to span the girth of the cord. This should be joined to form a ring, and a double crochet stitch worked into each loop in turn, the work being continued round and round as in all crochet work, care being, however, shown in keeping the wool sheath an even thickness. Fresh wool can either be substituted as each ball is finished, or regular stripes can be introduced of uniform or varying degrees of width. The wool tube should be made slighty shorter than three yards, as it is apt to stretch. When completed, the best way to slip the sheath over the cord is to tie a safety-pin to a piece of tape, and pass it through the whole length. The cord should then be attached to the tape, and by degrees it will be found easy to pull it through, the ends being then secured and fastened off neatly. Two braces, sewn with small bells for the horse, and a pair of knitted arm bands can then be attached, the reins being also sewn with bells on either side leaving a plain piece opposite the braces by which the driver can obtain a good grip of the ribbons.

THE subject of making a new rank of Sergeant-Major-Lieutenant, in order to increase the Reserve of Officers from among suitable Warrant and N.C.O., is again being discussed, says the London military correspondent of the "Pioneer." On promotion they would go direct to the Reserve on a £200 pension. Another "hardy annual" is also "up" for discussion now that the Estimates are being framed. This is the proposals to abolish the Provisional Battalion. The decision is in actual fact taken subject to a date. The return of four battalions from South Africa will prevent any two linked battalions being out of the country at the same time in the future.

THE TWO SERVICES.

It was understood in usually well-informed circles, when Commodore Bewis Bayly was transferred about a week ago from the command of the destroyer flotilla in the Home Fleet to that of the War College at Portsmouth, that he would almost immediately replace the broad pennant by a rear-admiral's flag. This expectation has been fulfilled by the voluntary retirement of Rear-Admiral H. C. Reynolds, which gives Commodore Bayly a step in rank and brings Captain E. G. Patey—the first of the captains "made" in 1900—to the top of the list for promotion. When Captian Patey succeeded Rear-Admiral Cecil Burney as inspecting captain of boys training establishments, thirteen months ago to-day, he was well into the twenties on the seniority list, and there was then every prospect that he would be able to retain the appointment for the best part of two years. This calculation has been upset by the rapid flow of promotion, and in existing circumstances Captain Patey will have to relinquish his position very early in the New Year upon promotion to flag rank in the vacancy which will be caused by the operation of the seven years' non-service rule in the case of Admiral Sir James Bruce, who has not flown his flag since January, 1902, on his return from the China station as second in command.

THE FUTURE OF KEYHAM COLLEGE.

The flying visit which Sir John Fisher paid to Devonport suggests that the Admiralty are considering the future use of the R. N. E. College concerning the "passing" of which much has been said from time to time since the new training system was inaugurated. The fact of the First Sea Lord having visited the mechanicians training establishment in the "Indus" before going to Keyham College has naturally revived the rumour that when the last of the engineer cadets under the old system pass out the mechanicians will pass in to the College. On the other hand indications are not wanting that the institution will continue to be used by the new system engineer officers when the scheme has reached the specialisation stage. This opinion is strengthened by the fact of the cadets under the new entry having been allowed to use it for their periodical examinations on the return of the "Cumberland" and "Cornwall" from their instructional cruises. For the present, however, the institution will remain at a low ebb of usefulness. Although it has accommodation for fully 200 cadets, only 60 are at present undergoing training, and after the next "passing out" in July the number will be reduced to about 20. Even with this diminution a post-captain and two engineer commanders will be included in the staff until July; 1910, when the last of the old entry cadets will have completed the training.

THE NORE COMMAND.

The command of the Nore, which has been taken over by Sir Charles Drury from Sir Gerard Noel, on the promotion of the latter officer to Admiral of the Fleet, cannot be looked upon as the least important of the Home port commands, and more or less a sinecure, as in the latter part of the last century. As a matter of fact, it has become one of the most important centres of our present Naval activity, and although the Admiral in command of the whole of the ships which comprise the Home Fleet, has his headquarters at Sheerness, where the powerful fully-manned portion of his great force is located, yet the flag officer in command at the Nore has a large number of seagoing ships and torpedo craft which are attached to his flag. It is, however, considered that the right thing was done when the new Admiralty House was built on the Lines at Chatham, and the "Admiral of the Nore" was moved up to the larger naval centre of his command. Since this move was made the Gunnery School has followed the Admiral from Sheerness to Chatham, so that with the Torpedo Schoolship moored half-way between the two Medway ports, the command has become much more compact, so far as its large establishments are concerned, the Naval Barracks actually adjoining the Commander-in-Chief's residence. With the North Sea looming, so large in all naval calculations Chatham has taken a new lease of life, and instead of waning it is likely to grow, as the dredging and floating dock proposals recently announced indicate.

SERVICE SHOOTING IN INDIA.

Incidental but valuable light is thrown upon the question of the respective merits of bull's-eye and service shooting, which has recently occupied our columns, by the problem competitions at the Southern India Rifle Meeting in September, particulars of which have just been received. The problems were set by Major-General Pilcher, C. B, commanding the Bangalore Brigade, and were of a very practical character. The purpose was to show the influence of the commander's judgment, tactical handling, drill, fire control, fire discipline, and shooting in the number of hits on the target, and the result proved that a great deal has yet to be learned on this matter. The order of merit was a fair test, because on service the correct action of the commander will always affect the result more than the excellence or ordinary good shooting of his men. Great pains were taken that the commander should understand the general idea, which was read out to him several times in the presence of his men, and officers commanding native units were allowed to be present to make sure that commanders understood the scheme. In one problem a hostile picket in position was to be attacked, and seven minutes were allowed to fire fifteen rounds. In another the object of attack was an enemy's cavalry patrol in a nullah, but retiring, with ranges at 600, 900 and 1,600 yards. The other problems were based on similar practical ideas. The targets were falling plates, white canvas screens, figures, heads and shoulders, &c. The objects were to show the importance of correct distance judging, and the value of verifying the range by fire; the use of combined sights and quick distance judging; the value when concealed of the reserving fire until the enemy is at close range to obtain the maximum effect; the desirability of acting quickly and correctly, and keeping a sharp look-out; and to see whether commanders would carry out their orders sensibly, as also to illustrate the necessity of using ambushes or concealed positions properly.

GOOD BEHAVIOUR IN THE ARMY.

Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's decision to do away with the patrolling of Aldershot by pickets is a mark and outward sign of the improved class of men who now enter the Army. He considers that the time has come when non-commissioned officers and men can be trusted to behave themselves well without the supervision of pickets, and we believe his confidence will be justified. Disorderly conduct discredits the units to which they belong and also the Army at large, and of this men are usually sensible. It rests with them whether the picket system shall be definitely abandoned, and meanwhile commanding officers will deal severely with offenders. The general has taken a very wise step, which will react beneficially by increasing the self-respect of men.

THE Ceylon Labour Commission's Report, together with the voluminous evidence taken during the sittings, with connected papers as appendices, has been published.

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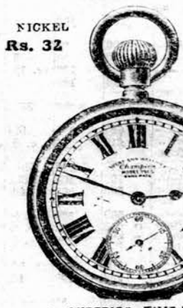
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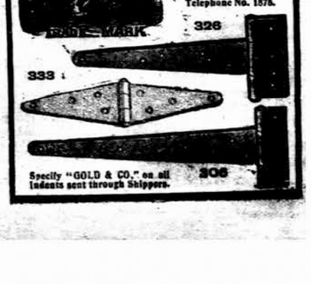

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [21ST DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
2 Boxes Rs	5,000	Dubai	L Teckchand
2 Bundles Rs ...	2,300	Muscat / Dwarka	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Sovs ...	405		
7 Packages Sovs	56,760	Jeddah	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	2,033		
Rupees	950		
1 Parcel Silver...	55	London	Hongkong Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. „ 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. „ 11th Dec.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is 25 3-4 lakhs up.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. T. T. 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight Credits. Nothing much has been done to-day either in buying or selling but the market closes steady. Far Eastern rates are firmer.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 15-16 d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	166
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	136
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	1251-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	165

Government Paper :—

The market opened to-day at 94 3-4 for cash and the settlement. There has not been much done but the increase of about 26 lakhs in the Bank of Bombay balance has brought out a few buyers and the market closes with buyers at 94 13-16. Calcutta rates are advised as 94 13-16 ready and 94 15-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash		Rs.	94·13
1st Settlement		„	94·13

Bullion :—

On Saturday in London the price of Bar silver was 1-8 up for ready and 1-16 up for forward, both at 22 3-8. New York was 1-4 better at 48 1-2. The local market has been steady, opening at about 57 ex-duty for ready bars and closing unchanged. Forward quotations are noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	57	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57	1	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following are the Visible Supply and In to Sight figures received here yesterday as compared with the previous two years :—

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1908 ...	4,760,000 bales.	7,830,000 bales.
1907 ...	3,980,000 „	6,000,000 „
1906 ...	4,440,000 „	7,410,000 „

Owing to continued covering of previous sales, and to the steady advices from the Home markets, our market opened steady, good Broach being quoted Rs. 219. Prices have remained steady throughout the day and close as under.

There was agian a fair demand for ready cotton at Colaba by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	224	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	218	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	204-5	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	198	„
Fine M. G. Khaasgaum-Akola ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	191	„
Fine M. G. Mattia	180	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	176	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	179-180	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	178-9	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	167 1-2	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales ... ... 6,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 23,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·67	4·67	4·63	4·66
+01	+01	+01	+01

Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·66	4·66	4·66	4·66	4·60
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 1 0
April-May ... ... „ 7 12 0 R. D.
Tone—Quiet.

Rapeseed :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 2 0 B. T.
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... „ 7 11 0 R. D.
Tone—Easy.

Poppyseed :—

Rs. 9 7 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Rs. 29 9 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 24 7 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 41 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Pearl 85 pc. April-May ... Rs. 5 13 0 R. D
White Delhi, „ ... 5 7 0 „
Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,462 1-2
India	72
Indian Specie Bank	57

Mills :—

Crescent	1,112 1-2
David	441 1-4
Mancherji Petit	3,310

Presses :—

New Berar	497 1-2
Volkart's United	500

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	301
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...	129 1-2
„ „ Pref. ...	153
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord.	215
Dahanu Land and Mill ...	1,120
Thacker & Co	620
Port Canning & L. I. Co. ...	492

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantij	530
Amritsar Patti	120
Tapti Valley Railway ...	422 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	13,627	bales.
Wheat	4,292	cwts.
Linseed	3,160	„
Rapeseed	67	„
Gingellyseed	17,495	„
Poppyseed	583	„
Groundnuts	1,213	„
Castorseed	3,937	„
Rice	2,870	„
Myrabollams	3,307	„
Cottonseed	38,032	„
Mowrasced	193	„
Gram	1,439	„
Joowar	35	„
Maize	2	„

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 19th Dec. 1908, as compared with the statement of 12th Dec. 1908 :—

	Dec. 12.	Dec. 19.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	34,96,233	31,44,715
Public Deposits at Branches	43,86,437	83,03,990
Other Deposits ...	8,56,45,370	8,41,52,931
Post Bills ...	19,451	16,142
Sundries ...	21,37,486	24,82,373
Rs....	11,60,74,977	11,50,55,189
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,25,16,679	1,24,35,547
Other authorised Securities.	26,48,603	25,59,247
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,67,01,341	168,88,137
Loans do. do.	6,68,22,803	2,29,63,015
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,09,20,689	1,59,14,942
Dead Stock ...	3,15,640	3,16,191
Stamps ...	3,847	6,406
Bullion ...	1,74,797	1,68,212
Balances with other Banks.	6,41,536	9,85,585
Sundries ...	3,40,991	3,46,490
Cash ...	3,98,88,031	4,24,76,677
	11,60,74,977	11,50,55,189

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 19TH DECEMBER 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 19th Dec. 1908. By Council Bills £5,243,997
By Gold £240,248
Balance to be remitted from 20th Dec. 1908 to 31st March 1909 ..... £13,015,755

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	71½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,520
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1½ „	63½ 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£58½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10 £25	6 „ £1-15s.	£16½ xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar ...	750	750	225	4,600
Albert ...	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	107½
Breal's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City ...	200	200	14	175
Fort...	475	475	.....	279
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan ...	250	250	20	120
Hingoli ...	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	14	130
Khangaum ...	400	400	25	325
Mahuva ...	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil ...	400	400	50	xd 650
New Berar ...	500	500	40	497½
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	20	510
Parbhany ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab ...	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press ...	200	200	25	480
Surat City ...	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	560
Wadhwan ...	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

				Last Half-yearly.
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	4 p.c-o	14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10	129
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma New Issue...	625	625	824	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 152
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	130
Bombay Ice Mfg....	100	100	Nill.	93
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	370 270
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 395
Delhi Flour ...	200	200	16	137
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yr p.c. 17½	12
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½	2
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co ...	100	175	yr. 14	xd. 211
Kurrachee Landing...	200	75	12	15
Marcks and Co....	100	100	yr. 10	130
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	230	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	38	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	486
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Syndicate... ...	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company... ...	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited... ...	C. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40	... ... 2 dis	dis. 7 73
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Tesscher and Co....	500	500	yr. 40	610

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.	530
Amritsar Patti ...	100	100	5 „	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 „	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd 106

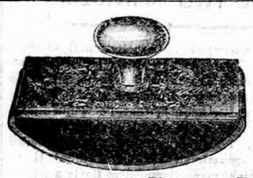
LATEST DATE

FOR POSTING X'MAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS

TO FRIENDS AT HOME

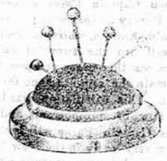
For the New Year 11th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 12th Dec.

FREE WE PACK, INSURE & PAY POSTAGE ON ALL GOODS PURCHASED FROM FROM 1ST TO 31ST DEC. FREE



Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case. Rs. 32.



Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-3 and 4.

Silver Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

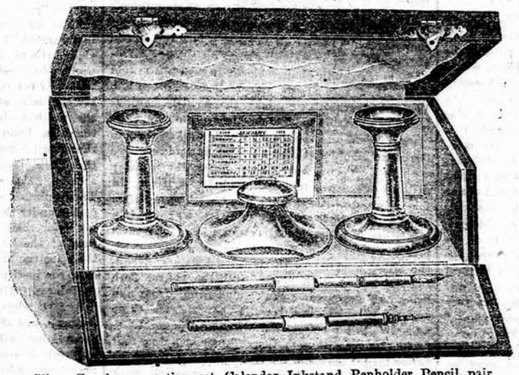
Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

Silver Cabinet Rs. 19. „ C.D.V. „ 5.



Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

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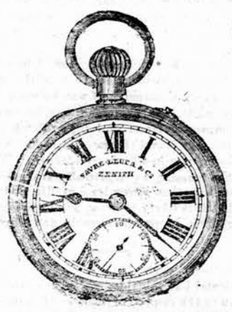
Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.



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Sterling Silver. „ 35 to 60
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GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for 5,000.—Only sold by

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For SALE
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WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

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PRICE, Foolscap Size, 225 Rs.

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H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them to their friends. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from Martin's Chemists, FOUNTAIN POST, LONDON.

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Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

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WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
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FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld. LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong feed them on *NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.*
A box of Dominoes or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK (In Powder) form.

The Ideal Food for all ages.

When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
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FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
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SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL (Vaucluse-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras.* — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay.*
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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

NOWSHERA.

Dec. 6.—A heavy fall of snow on the high hills on Friday night, and a few drops of rain on Saturday morning seemed to presage a really good precipitation, but, alas! the clouds have cleared off, and the sky is as clear as ever again. I say alas? not because winter rain is ever pleasant in the cold weather in Nowshera and the neighbourhood as far as bodily comfort is concerned, but because the whole country is one vast desert of dust at the present time, rendering travelling for short or long distances unpleasant in the extreme. Two days of real rain would make all the difference in the world, and enhance the pleasure which the delightful climate, now prevalent, gives us.

Little of any interest happened since my last letter until Thursday last, when a racing gymkhana took place. This is the first that has been held for a long time and the successful entries obtained were so encouraging as to lend probability to the hope of regular Nowshera meetings once more. Lotteries were held at Club on the previous evening, and a large number of people attended with successful result—a pleasant surprise, as at one time it was feared that there would, in vulgar parlance, be a "frost." The card originally consisted of seven races, but one did not fill. The others brought out fields of from four to eleven runners, which certainly cannot be considered as unsatisfactory for a first attempt. A bookmaker was in attendance and most of the prices were fair under the circumstances, and a totalisator also occupied a pitch. The small width of the ground available for spectators, paddock, etc., caused a rather crowded appearance, and possibly it may in future be able to change the position of these to the other side of the course close to the river. This may necessitate a slight alteration of the course so as to get as excellent a "straight" as at present exists, but this should present little difficulty as funds accumulate.

On Friday night a subscription dance took place at the Club. It was preceded by a small dinner and the evening went off pleasantly, dancing being kept up to a late or rather early hour. There were just the right number of people present for the size of the ball room. It is the custom to give a description of dresses on these occasions but your correspondent not being over observant of or conversant with such details, must apologise for leaving it out, merely remarking that the effect, general and individual, was charming.

On Saturday a jump meeting was held at the Cavalry Cantonment, where the arrangements,carried out in three weeks, were a surprise to most inhabitants of Nowshera. The provision of a long length of substantial rails, a really good paddock in embryo, the pucca totalisator stand and judge's box, and last, but not by any means least, the utilisation of small natural plateaus for a grand stand, from which the whole course could be seen as clearly as from the famous lawn at Sandown' gave one the immediate impression that the course will in the near future rival any course in Northern India. The entries being open to Pindi, several horses, the property of officers of the 10th Hussars, ran and did considerable havoc amongst the local animals. The number of runners for each race was satisfactory; one polo scurry, of which two were introduced into the chasing programme, had to be run in heats, there being fourteen runners.

In fine, it may be said that the inauguration of both the Nowshera and the Cavalry Cantonment courses was a thorough success, and a repetition of the races will be eagerly looked forward to. I hear that January is to be the next occasion as far as Nowshera itself is concerned, and that it is to be a race meeting, but no details have yet been published.

Local manœuvres start to-day, and the place will be more or less empty for the next fortnight, and then will come the Christmas exodus so that we can not look for much more gaiety till January.

NELLORE.

Nellore, 15th Dec.—The Mission High School was crowded at 6-15 p.m. to-day,when Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, conducted a public meeting.

Khan Bahadur Khadir Navaz Khan Sahib, Collector of Nellore, who presided, briefly introduced the Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker, who was received with applause, said that she had been working for the past 22 years in the Salvation Army. Though England was her birthplace she was practically a stranger to the United Kingdom, having spent a major portion of her life in India and America. Turning to the work she was doing, she said that the Salvation Army was performing social work as well as religious work. She could not for a moment imagine the separation of social from religious work. People who were self-respecting did not care to depend on charity. "Be useful to your fellow-men" was their motto. She hoped that she could reckon the sympathy of the audience to help those people who could not help themselves.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker then addressed the audience in eloquent terms, reminding them of the fact that he was born in India, that he had served in India for some years, first as a Government Servant and then in the service of the Salvation Army. He said that the meeting appealed to him very much as there were all nationalities present, and that it was high time to sink all sectarian differences that existed between various castes and races. The Salvationists were proud of the work they did in effecting union between different castes and races. They were lovers of national union. He exhorted the audience to put their shoulders to the wheel and to work for this sacred cause of national union. He emphasised the fact that the greates enemy to the existence of the Salvation Army and similar Societies was godlessness, and General Booth consecrated his life to helpless, godless people. The real study of mankind was man and he regretted that "Humanology," which was otherwise known as Salvo-sociology, was very much neglected. He earnestly advocated the study of this science of humanology and its introduction in the Indian Universities as a branch of Science and he would be quite willing to supply Salvation Army officers to fill the Chairs of this department of science in the Universities. If this was done there would be less of anarchy and more of sympathy amongst people at large.

The next point the lecturer touched on was "Laborology." He said that in India there were eleven millons of weavers who were clever craftsmen and stood next in number to the agricultural population of India. He referred to the slackness of industrial progress and regretted that more use was not made of undoubted advantages which would be seized with avidity in other parts of the world. The Salvtion Army at Nellore was now working Swadeshi automatic handlooms and it had called the looms "S. A. handlooms"—the letters "S. A. being common to "Salvation Army" and "Swadeshi Automatic." Boys and girls of 12 and 13 now worked at the looms. Six weeks ago a couple who were earning Rs. 7 a month were now earning Rs. 20 a month in the looms.

"Domology" was the next point he referred to. He said though this was the most important of all the subjects this was least regarded by the people at large. Home was the most sacred institution in the world. Seven hundred and sixty out of every thousand persons did not marry and had to lead a single life owing to want of money and work, and so they were practically homeless. Weavers gave up the work in Patiala in the Punjab, as it did not provide a living wage. "Domocide" was as much the ruin of a nation as homicide was to individuals. He advocated the practice of "Domoculture." As India contained the best philanthropists in the world, domoculture deserved their attention.

Regarding Criminology he said that punishment of crimes was not sufficient and there should be a cure for crimes. In conclusion, he asked the audience to contribute their mite towards the funds of the Army.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and lecturers the meeting terminated.

SECUNDERABAD.

Secunderabad, 17th Dec.—It was bitterly cold at 5-30 this morning, the hour when the first signs of activity were evident of the visit, after almost five years, of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief to Hyderabad. At this hour a special train left Secunderabad Station, conveying the Secunderabad detachments of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles, who, linking with the section at Hyderabad, were to form the Guard of Honour at the Residency. The special conveying His Excellency was timed to reach Hyderabad at 8 a.m., but it arrived at 8-59. Mr. Hosken, Acting Loco Superintendent, and Mr. Gaye, Traffic Manager, N. G. S. Railway, travelled in the train from Wadi.

The Police arrangements on the platform and in the Station precincts were perfect and no one without a pass was allowed within several hundred yards of the alighting spot. The arrival being private, only the following officials were present:—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Bayley, British Resident; Mr. Howell, First Assistant Resident; Lieutenant Colvin, Personal Assistant; Lieutenant A. O. R. Berkeley H. Hill, Acting Residency Surgeon; Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, Representing H. H. the Nizam; Nawab Saduq Jang, A.-D.-C. to the Prince; Brigadier-General Rimington, Commanding the British Troops; Bragidier-General Campbell, Commanding the 1st. Infantry Brigade; Colonel Townshend, Majors Younghusband, King, Lyon, and Campbell; Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate; and Mr. Scrafton, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate; Mr. Crawford, N. G. S. Railway Police; Mr. Galloway; Mr. Sankaram Adikari, District Judge; Nawab Sur-Bulund Jung, Chief Justice; Captain Nader Ali and Lieutenant Vilayet Hussain, of the Imperial Service Lancers. A salute of 17 guns was fired by the 2nd Nizam's Own Artillery from the Red Hill, overlooking the Station, under command of Lieutenant H. Bayley. Lord Kitchener alighted and shook hands with Sir Charles Bayley and General Rimington, the others present being introduced by the Resident.

After a few minutes, His Excellency and Sir Charles Bayley, Colonel Birdwood and Mr. Howell entered the Residency carriage, and escorted by a section of the 33rd Q. O. Light Cavalry, drove to the Residency, Captain Wyllie, Mr. Gabriel and Lieutenant Colvin following in another carriage.

On arrival at the Residency His Excellency was received with General Salute by the Guard of Honour, under Captain H. T. Dunlop, drawn up facing the grand staircase. Commanding the men to come to the slope, His Excellency walked down the ranks and seemed pleased at the smart turnout. He then entered the Residency, where he will stay during his visit. A big Field Day is in orders for to-morrow, after which the troops will march past, but no definite programme has been settled, except the social functions.

General H. T. R. Drummond, Inspector-General Imperial Service Troops, accompanied by Captain Henderson, Inspector, Hyderabad and Mysore Imperial Troops, arrived last night.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacaund, 15th Dec.—The distribution of prizes which took place at St. Joseph's School on the evening of the 14th instant was an interesting function. Lieutenant-Colonel R. I. M. Macnamara, M.D., I.M.S., presided. The actual work of the evening was preceded by the students of the School performing a play entitled "Caught by the Ears," in two acts.

After the reading of the report by the Manager of the School, the Rev. Brother Eugene, to whose exertions is due the great success of the evening entertainment, Lieutenan-Colonel Macnamara, distributed the prizes to the deserving students. The gathering was large, including a number of European Priests, Messrs J. C. Fernandez, the Sub-Judge, S. J. Gonsalves, and others and testified to the growing appreciation of the work done by the School in its unostentatious way.

The following were the successful candidates in the Practical Examinations held here last Monday, the 14th instant, by Dr. Creser. The names are given in order of marks. The pianoforte was the instrument taken by all:—

Senior Division.—Marie Winifred Simon (Pass).

Junior Division,—Doris Charlotte Seager, Kathleen Sheeby, Eileen Marie Schembry and Nora Stonehewer (Pass).

Preparatory Division'—Muriel Ewart and Temin Billimoria (Pass).

The examination took place in St. Stephen's Day School, kindly lent by Rev. C. Breay and the Sisters of the Church.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 16th Dec.—It is announced that the ordinary monthly meeting of the Commissioners of the C. and M. Station Municipality will be held this month on Monday morning, the 21st instant.

On Christmas Eve, at St. John's Church, the Cantata. "The Night of Wonders," will be rendered by the choir. The Cantata is really a collection of tuneful carols consisting of solos, duets, trios and choruses.

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore left for Mysore this morning by motor. The Artillery at Agram fired the usual salute of 21 guns announcing His Highness's departure.

At St. Andrew's Church, on Sunday last, the Rev. J. D. Mitchell referred in the course of his sermon to the loss the Church and school had sustained by the death of Mrs. Houlston, who had for so long been connected with them.

Five members of the B. R. Volunteers competed this afternoon in the second stage of the Viceroy's Prize Competition, the conditions being one "sighter" and 20 rounds at 600 yards. The weather was particularly favourable for good shooting. The following scores were made:—Sergeant Moorehouse, 90; Sergt.-Instr. Moring, 87; Capt. Dunn, 80; Q-M.-S. Eden, 79; and Corporal Kenion, 68. It is not likely that more than the first two will come into the final stage.

The annual distribution of prizes and the treat to the children of these schools took place this evening. Early in the afternoon a big gathering of children and their parents and friends assembled in the School compound. It was a bigger gathering than had been seen within the precincts of these schools for many years and speaks well for the popularity of the institution. Games for the boys and girls and tea occupied the afternoon while daylight lasted, and at dusk an adjournment was made to the Girls' School, where an interesting programme of drills, recitations, duologues etc., was gone through by the children of the Boys', Girls' and Infant Schools. Particularly good was the physical drill exercise by the boys, the tambourine drill by the elder girls and the kindergarten drill by the little ones. A dialogue by little Miss Dorothy Burby and G. Ellis was especially appreciated, the little maidens doing their parts in a fascinating manner. The distribution of the prizes by Mrs. C. H. Heycock brought a very pleasant function to an end at about 8 o'clock.

The following proceedings of the Government of Mysore all have reference to the impending distress in the State and the steps that the Government are taking to afford relief:—An additional grant of Rs. 50,000 for the construction of drinking water wells and other works of public utility in the State, and an additional sum of a lakh of rupees for granting takavi and other loans in all the districts.

TANJORE.

Tanjore, 17th Dec.—Mr. F. E. Morgan, Acting Sanitary Engineer to Government, who has communicated the notes of his recent inspections of the water works of Tanjore Municipality, concludes his remarks with the following observations:—

"It is out of the question to permit any further house connections until a new plant and service reservoir have been introduced and the supply supplemented, and even then, only if the Council are prepared to prevent their abuse. This can only be done by instituting prosecutions. The present state of affairs is, no doubt, due to the Council not having appreciated, in the past, the fact that every house connection meant increased consumption, apart from waste; but now that, for several years, the severe shortage in the supply during the hot weather has domonstrated it, some action is to be expected though none has yet been taken, to prevent waste. If the views of the Chairman, Mr. T. D. Saminada Iyer, who is fully alive to the present state of affairs, are those of the Council. there should be no difficulty in making the water works a sound economical concern in the course of the next eighteen months."

In accordance with the views passed at the last hearing of the Devasthanam case that, he could not properly interfere to eject the Thambiran of Tiruvedamarudur, who, by the rest of the Committee, was declared duly elected to the vacant seat of the Committee of the Devasthanam circle of Kumbakonam, an election which, in the absence of of proof to the contrary, must be held "prima facie" to be valid, Mr. V. N. Anantharama Iyer, Sub-Judge of Kumbakonam, has refused the application for injunction made, on behalf of Mr. S. Krishna Iyar, B.A., B.L, the unsuccessful candidate at the election, pending the disposal of the regular suit he has brought for the ejection of the Thambiran from office and for his installation instead.

In the currency notes case, the Police have charged the party concerned before the Joint Magistrate of Kumbakonam, who has posted it to the 22nd instant.

In the case of the editor of "Yatharatha Vathani," a tamil weekly paper published in this District, who was convicted by the Joint Magistrate of Kumbakonam and sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for defaming the goldsmith community, the District Judge has admitted the appeal, which will be heard on the 12th January, The editor has been realesed on bail.

The memory of the oldest inhabitant is unable to recall another year which,for severity of the drought and the less of crops, can compare with the present one. The seasonal rains never came, and the rivers are, in consequence as dry as in midsummer. Such rain as fell came at the wrong time and the fitful freshes that they caused in the rivers injured, rather than helped, cultivation. In the deltaic regions of the Mayaveram and Sheyali Taluqs, the first sowings were damaged by floods and the second have been destroyed by the drought. In the case of the dry Taluqs, such as Pattukotta or Tirutherapundy, the situation is, naturally, more acute. The Kumbakonam Division appears to have suffered most of all, and petitions are being sent to the authorities, for remission of taxes. Indeed, at the present moment, the spectacle presented by "the granary of Southern India" is one of extreme depletion and desolation. The field have a burnt up look; the crops have been destroyed the streams and nullahs are dry, and all hopes has disappeard of any change for the better in the situation. Now that there is no longer any doubt as to the failure of the crops, the situation to require great energy, sympathy and promptitude in providing measures of relief. For food grains very prices, such as Rs. 3-5-0 per kalam, are quoted and very often grains cannot be had even for such high prices. Amid all these misfortunes of the people, there is consolation in the fact that in Mr. J. P. Bedford, I.C.S., they have a Collector in whose sympathy and sagacity they repose perfect confidnce.

THE DISTRICT BOARD RAILWAY.

Mr. K. S. Venkatarama Iyer, B.A., member of the District Board, has submitted a proposal to the Board, for its consideration at its next meeting, to construct an extension of the Tanjore District Board Railway from Arantangi, its present terminus, to Ramnad. Surveys have been sanctioned by Government to be conducted by the Agency of the South Indian Railway for lines from Trichinopoly to Ramnad, with branches from Devakota to Arantangi and from Paramakudi to Virudapatia. The proposed line from Trichinopoly to Ramnad will pass through Devakota, which is the headquarters of the Nattukottai Chetties. At present, the Chetty population of Devakota, Karikudy and other parts takes and Arantangi route. Ramnad is about 55 miles from the Arantangi, and the extension of the line to Ramnad, via Devakota, would, Mr. Venkatarama Iyer argues, be a very profitable extension to the District Board Railway. He declares that there can be no two opinions about the extension, at least to the Devakota, so that theDistrict Board line may be continuous from Mayavaram to Devakota, instead of a branch from Devakota to Arantangi to meet the District Board line. He has therefore proposed that the District Board should press its claims to construct the line from Arantangi to Ramnad via Devakota, and, if that is not desirable, at least as far Devakota.

In a second letter to the President of the Board, on this subject, the same authority observes:—

"I do not for a moment wish to press upon the Board that it will be our duty to construct a line beyond Arantangi. If the District Board, Madura, would construct the line, and rather take the line along Arantangi to Devakota, it would be an excellent undertaking. Since no proposals are forthcoming from that Board, I consider that in the interests of the Tanjore District Railway the extension from Arantangi to Davakota would benefit our line very much, and it would enable us to work our Railway with a greater margin of profit. Of course, the line from Trichinopoly to Ramnad would be a direct line, with which our Board need not concern itself. The branch life from Devakota to Arantangi to meet our line which the South Indian Railway proposes to construct, may with advantage be constructed by our District Board. If that is done, the Tanjore and District Board will own a line from Mayavaram to Devakota (a rich Natukottai Chetty town). It was for that purpose that I suggested that the sanction of Government may be applied for. In fact the Act itself provides for cases in which a District Board wishes to construct a line outside the District, and in such cases special sanction of Government has to be obtained. If this extension is made, the Board may not have the necessity to correspond frequently with the South Indian Railway about timings of trains, etc., as the whole line will be owned by one body.

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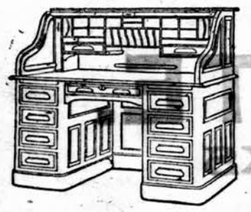

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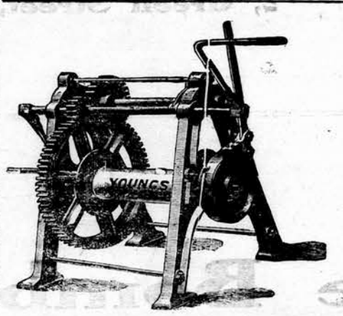

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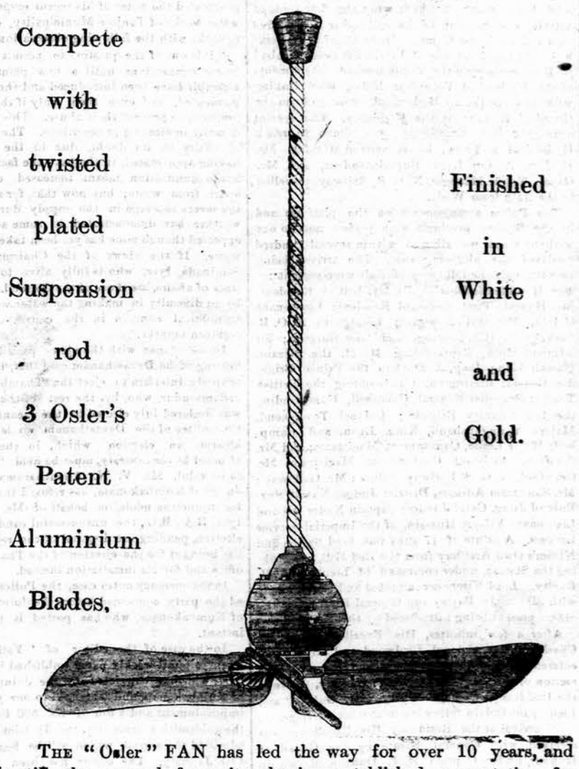

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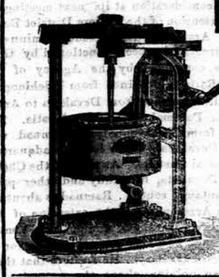

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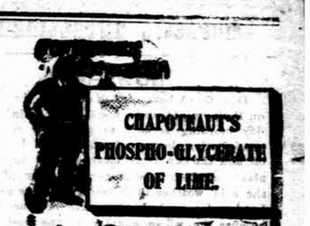

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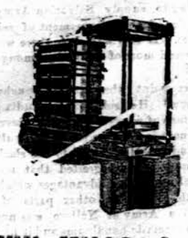

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